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T H E  
**UNITED BRETHREN'S**  
**MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER,**  
AND  
**Religious Miscellany:**

CONTAINING THE MOST RECENT ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE UNITED BRETHREN'S  
MISSIONS AMONG THE HEATHEN, WITH OTHER INTERESTING COM-  
MUNICATIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THAT CHURCH.

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No. 3.

THIRD QUARTER, 1843.

Vol. VIII.

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(Translated from the German Official Accounts.)

I. WEST INDIES.

1. OCCURRENCES IN THE MISSIONARY STATIONS OF THE UNITED  
BRETHREN, IN ANTIGUA AND ST. KITTS, DURING THE EARTHQUAKE  
OF FEBRUARY 8, 1843.

IN the midst of the general sympathy, created by the account of the fearful earthquake which visited a portion of the West India Islands on February 8th, of this year, we hasten to communicate to our brethren and friends those particulars concerning our mission stations, which we have learned from the reports of our brethren on those stations. The centre of this dreadful natural phenomenon, appears to have been in the neighbourhood of the French island Guadeloupe. Of the destruction caused upon that island you will doubtless have received full information from the public prints. The adjacent islands of Antigua and St. Kitts, were next in order in the experience of the calamity produced by this event. As we learn from the accounts of our missionaries on the Danish islands and Jamaica on the one hand, and from those on Barbadoes and Tabago on the other, these more remote islands felt the shock of the earthquake it is true, but without sustaining any material damage. The following extracts of letters from our missionaries in Antigua and St. Kitts, will enable the reader to form a clear idea of the circumstances accompanying this event, as well as of the sensations experienced by those who were witnesses of its occurrence.

Our first extract contains a short account of the death of our sister Bertha Maria Thrän, late Brandt, which took place in Cedar Hall, Antigua, on the morning of that fearful day.



## EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BROTHER BAUM.

*"Gracefield, Feb. 15th, 1843.*

"With respect to the illness of sister Thrän, an inflammation of the brain, connected with fever and spasms, produced by her late confinement, I am rejoiced to be able to say, that under her peculiar circumstances her departure was the best we could have wished the dear sufferer, an exit from temporal into eternal life, and an entrance into the realms where sickness and sorrow are no more. However natural the tears which flow for the memory of this esteemed and gifted handmaiden of the Lord, and which flow more freely still in behalf of those who have lost in her an affectionate wife and mother, we yet take no small comfort in the thought, that the sainted one did not survive the hour of distress and judgment, which was destined to come upon Antigua, and that it was in good season, between four and five o'clock in the morning, about six hours previous to its appearance, that she received permission as a poor sinner, justified through the blood of the Lamb, to hasten from this life of misery to the arms of her heavenly Bridegroom."

## EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF BROTHER HARVEY.

*"St. Johns, Feb. 18th, 1843.*

"The long continued bodily weakness with which I have had to contend renders the performance of my official duties, especially at this eventful period, very difficult. I must, therefore, beg your kind indulgence, for my meagre report; and besides, my anxiety on this point has been much allayed by the information which I have received, that brother Reichel intends giving you a circumstantial account of the earthquake. It was a fearful event, more fearful indeed, than all that this island has experienced since the year 1690. I am under the necessity of finishing all matters of business as speedily as possible to-day, in order that I may be the better able to fulfil my duties to-morrow, on the Lord's day; duties which have become so much the more important since our church is the only one which has remained standing in the city."

## EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF BROTHER WILLIAM REICHEL.

*"St. Johns, Antigua, Feb. 13th, 1843.*

"Deeply moved as we were, by the death of sister Thrän, on the morning of February 8th, our minds together with all the inhabitants of this island, were thrown into a state of the greatest agitation by the mighty earthquake, which occurred at about 10 o'clock twenty minutes, of that day. I happened to be in the city, when I suddenly perceived a rumbling and slight movement of the earth, which increased every moment in force, so that I finally found it almost impossible to preserve an upright position. Directly opposite to me was the Cathedral, which after violently swaying to and fro, was partially cast to the ground. On all sides, the stone buildings came

tottering and crashing to the ground, whilst a thick cloud of dust enveloped the whole city. This may have continued for about the space of two or three minutes. Everywhere I beheld the inhabitants on their knees, and from a thousand hearts arose the cry: 'Lord, have mercy upon us!' The thought glanced through my mind also, 'Has our last hour come?' but the daily words for this day, 'Thou hast also given me the shield of thy salvation and thy right hand hath holden me up' (Ps. 18: 35.), which had made a very strong impression upon me in the morning, when reflecting upon our poor brother Thrän and his orphans, spoke no less comfort to my heart in this extremity. Upon hastening home I found all my people unhurt, God be praised! and the injury done to our buildings not very considerable. It is true, our house presented a sad appearance, closets and desks overthrown or split open, and their contents scattered about; but our church and school-house as well as our three wooden dwelling-houses were almost entirely uninjured, only a few stones of the ground wall having been displaced. Our kitchen-house, however, lay in ruins, and brother Harvey's stone house had suffered very much. They have covered the rents with boards, and although the walls incline very considerably, they still ventured to remain in it; although I can see no other remedy than to rebuild it entirely. Their kitchen-house too has been destroyed.

"Our anxiety for information from our stations in the country was very great; and presently a messenger from Lebanon made his appearance, reporting the destruction of the church, the death of three children, and the severe injury sustained by four others; adding at the same time, that brother Westerby was absent from home and at Gracehill. I immediately proceeded thither, and found brother Westerby of course again on the spot. At the time of the occurrence of the earthquake he had been at Monkshill, and had seen the ruins of his church through the telescope. It was a dreadful sight indeed, that beautiful new church rendered quite useless! It was built in the form of a cross, five of the twelve sides of which are altogether destroyed, whilst the others have partly given way, or are so full of rents that there is no thought of leaving one stone upon the other. The ground wall, however, which encloses the school-room, as well as the roof, have suffered no injury. The three children were killed in attempting to escape through the door of the school-room, whilst large stones were falling from the parapet of the wall. They were some of the smallest children, about four years of age, who, not knowing how to help themselves, had remained behind, and had then blindly rushed upon death. We have great reason to be thankful, however, that out of the number of 150 children, in the school at the time, not more were injured.

"The wooden dwelling-house in Lebanon sustained no damage, although the kitchen was destroyed. We intend to rebuild the church of wood, and I have already purchased the necessary materials at reasonable prices, since the merchants have entered into a mutual agreement not to raise the prices of timber, in spite of the universal demand. The ground wall and roof can remain, whilst

as much of the wall as is still standing, is gradually removed and a wall of wood immediately substituted. The church at Gracehill is sufficient evidence, that such a building is alike capable of withstanding earthquake and hurricane. Our expenses at Lebanon, and at our other stations, will undoubtedly be very great, and in the midst of such general misfortune, (as the damage caused to the island, is rated at several millions of pounds sterling,) we cannot reckon upon much assistance here, and should, besides, be grateful at having escaped so well, since the churches of the Establishment, as well as those of the Methodists, a few of the smaller ones alone excepted, have been rendered almost entirely useless, as they are built of stone. In many not one stone has been left upon the other. Of our other stations, Cedar Hall, Gracefield, and the Five Islands have sustained but very little injury. In Gracehill, also, the church was not damaged, although the ground beneath it, and the yard surrounding it have several large clefts, and at the school-house even rocks were rent asunder by the force of the shock. A part of the cellar of the latter, as also of the dwelling-house, has caved in, and all the old out-buildings are down. I have not yet been in Newfield and Gracebay, as the roads leading to those places are blocked up by rocks. Here, in the city of St. Johns, nearly all the stone houses have been either partially or entirely destroyed. On many plantations all the works, the sugar-houses, boiling-houses, &c., lie in ruins, and are quite useless, but very few plantations having escaped with so little injury that their works can be employed. On this account, the abundant sugar harvest which had just commenced, will be almost entirely lost; as it will be impossible to restore all the works again, in a sufficiently short period of time in order to enable them to save the crop. Many planters will be totally ruined, and not have it in their power to rebuild their works. The loss of the labourers on the plantations, and of the other poor, is not so severe, as although the greater part of the negro houses have been destroyed, they can be easily built, and their furniture is by no means expensive. If the earthquake have truly made a lasting impression upon the hearts of men, as it has undeniably made a powerful impression for the moment, then we shall perhaps have cause to bless the day, and be able to see clearly, why the Lord hath done thus. In all places, not only our churches, but also the school-houses and yards adjoining them, were thronged with people on last Sunday, Feb. 12th; for individuals who never came to church at any other time, had been driven from their caves and holes by the earthquake. I trust that the Lord will continue as he has hitherto done, to afford me health, in order to enable me to support the burthen of the cares which rest upon my mind. The necessity of having all our buildings restored to a tolerable condition, before the next hurricane season, is very urgent; as otherwise, a strong wind, not to mention a hurricane, would certainly cause great injury again.

"Yesterday I visited Newfield, where I found the masons already engaged in restoring the injured portions of the church. The universal scarcity of lime will cause considerable delay in the prosecu-



tion of this work. Besides the extensive damage done to the church, two sides of the schoolhouse have partly fallen, and are partly in such a ruinous condition that they will have to be renewed. One section of the ground wall of the dwelling-house is in a bad state, and both kitchen and stabling have been destroyed. Of the negro houses only one has fallen, the rest can be easily repaired, and even now inhabited without any danger. The earthquake still continues, and slight shocks are experienced almost every day; two severe shocks were felt during the nights of Wednesday 8th and Thursday 9th, when another portion of the wall of the church at Lebanon was brought to the ground.

*"Feb. 17th.* I returned yesterday from Gracebay. The church and dwelling-house there have sustained no injury; the chimney of the kitchen had fallen, but had been rebuilt on the same day again. The beautiful school-house, however, has suffered much. I believe it may be repaired, but one-half must be entirely renewed; as the one side has been prostrated and portions of the other are much injured. The class-room is quite useless, and will be rebuilt of wood. It was very providential that the parapet had been covered with cement, on account of the decay of the stones under the influence of the atmosphere, since we might otherwise have been called upon here too to lament the death of some children, as they did not leave the house till the wall was already giving way. The solid structure built for the use of the teachers, also lies in ruins, as likewise one of the negro houses, whilst the other is only slightly damaged. If under all circumstances, yet never more than under the present, do I feel the necessity of commending myself to the faithful counsel and prayer of our dear brethren."

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER OF BROTHER WILLIAM REICHEL.

*"Feb. 17th, 1843.*

"It is astonishing to me that I should have been able so well to preserve my health, although since the day of the earthquake it has hardly been possible for me to collect my thoughts. I have just delivered a sermon (as this is the day of fast and prayer, appointed by the Governor) on the message to Sardis (Rev. 3: 1—5.) in the school-house, whilst brother Harvey preached in the church. Both places, as well as the yards and street adjoining them, were thronged with the multitude of hearers, although brother James Heath preached at the same time at the Point, to a large number, both within and without the house. This evening three sermons will again be delivered; and the other denominations, that have lost their churches, are no less active in proclaiming the Word in tents and under trees."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF BROTHER WESTERBY.

*"Lebanon, Feb. 18th, 1843.*

"On Feb. 7th I had gone to pay a short visit at Gracehill, accompanied by my dear wife. On the morning of the 8th, together with

brother and sister Voss, we had ascended Monkshill, an eminence, upon whose summit a fort has been erected, and from which there is a splendid view of the whole island of Antigua and of the sea till to the island of Montserrat, distant about thirty miles. It was a lovely morning, and the surrounding view most enchanting. What tended to enliven the scene still more, was the announcement by a signal from the fort, of the arrival of the steam ship from England which was on the point of entering English Harbour, distant about two miles from our point of view. We were all standing upon the wall in order to observe its approach, and I was just in the act of steadying my telescope upon one of the large guns lying there, when I felt it begin to move to and fro. I immediately perceived what was about to ensue, and seizing my wife by the hand and calling upon the others to follow, I hurried down from the wall as quickly as possible. We had not proceeded far, when the agitation of the earth became so violent that we were compelled to stop, and cling firmly to each other in order to be able to keep on our feet. It was an awful sight, and our lives were in great danger. Immediately on our left the houses belonging to the fort were falling to the ground; upon an eminence directly above us, a heap of cannon-balls was thrown into an extraordinary rattling commotion; at our right hand the high signal-pole waved backward and forward and threatened every moment to descend upon our heads. I presume the shock must have continued about three minutes. After its cessation, we looked around us. On all sides we beheld clouds of dust arising, giving evidence that the greater part of the island lay in ruins. We looked in the direction of Montserrat, but it was entirely overclouded by the dust ascending from it. I turned my telescope towards Lebanon, and you may imagine my feelings, for I cannot express them, upon observing that the southern side of the church, which was situated directly over the door of the school-room, had fallen down. I knew that there must be about 140 children assembled in the school, and how many of them might not have perished! We saw that Gracehill was still standing; but the church of All Saints near Lebanon, in which is kept a school belonging to the Episcopal church, had been leveled with the earth. As we descended from Monkshill we noticed a very strong smell of sulphur. On our arrival at Gracehill we found the stone out-buildings all in ruins; and the ground walls of the dwelling and school-houses were injured. We immediately continued on our way to Lebanon. As we proceeded, we almost everywhere were pained to see mills, boiling-houses, and negro houses in ruins. Soon too, we met some children who had escaped out of our school, and who brought us the sad information that three children had been killed by the falling of our church, and several others wounded. Upon reaching home we found the roof, indeed, supported by those parts of the wall which still remained upright, but the larger portion of the building was a heap of ruins. Whilst we were thus gazing upon the destruction and death around us, and wept, the negroes belonging to our church came to comfort us with the word of consolation, 'that the Lord had done this,

who doeth all things well.' We immediately visited the wounded, and engaged a surgeon to attend them. In the large negro village adjoining our church, and which is inhabited by a large portion of our church members, scarcely a single house remains standing; all has been destroyed, and still we have heard no murmuring nor complaint! They say, 'the Lord hath done it,' and they see how the judgments of God have been mitigated by his mercy. Had the earthquake occurred during the night, thousands would have perished. Whilst overlooking the ruins, I could not but acknowledge it as a merciful dispensation of Providence that we were not at home at the moment of its occurrence. Had we been there, either my wife or myself would have been engaged just about that time and in that portion of the church which was destroyed, with a Bible class consisting of about 80 children! Our wooden dwelling-house, thanks to the Lord, has not been injured, but all the stone out-buildings have been leveled to the ground. In the evening our people assembled very numerously in our house, in order to thank the Lord for his sparing mercy, and to commend ourselves to his protection for the time to come. We united in singing the hymn:

'Should earth lose its foundation,  
He stands my lasting rock,  
No temp'ral desolation  
Shall give my love a shock;  
I'll cleave to Christ my Saviour,  
No object, small or great,  
Nor height, nor depth, shall ever  
Me from him separate.'

"We offered the shelter of our house to several individuals, who had no longer where to lay their heads. We had retired but a short time when we again felt a shock of the earthquake, and hurried out immediately. This shock, although not as severe as the first, still prostrated another portion of the walls of the church. Since then we have experienced several fainter shocks; we put our trust in the Lord, that he will preserve us from any more such as was the first. On February 9th I buried those three children who had been killed by the fall of the church; they were placed side by side. Since then a fourth has died of its wounds.

"The island lies in ruins: none can tell what use they will be able to make of the fine sugar-crop which is now ripe. May the Lord direct all for the best! During the earthquake the bells were rung in Gracehill and Lebanon, as also in Gracebay, as if for divine service. Below Gracehill the earthquake opened and ejected water. We keep public service in the open air. On last Sunday it was attended by more than one thousand persons.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF BROTHER HAUGK.

*"Gracebay, Feb. 12th.*

"On the 8th of this month, that day so distressing and eventful for this island, I rode out early in the morning to several plantations, in



order to visit some sick and aged negroes, and to administer the holy sacrament to several of them. In the centre of Nautin's estate, on the hill where the mill stands and near to the boiling-house, I was surprised by the most dreadful event, that I had ever witnessed or heard during the course of my life. The earthquake commenced with a buzzing, whistling, piercing noise, which appeared to come from all sides. At first I ascribed this noise to some accident in a neighbouring steam-engine, so that I stopped and called the attention of a national helper to it, who was standing by my side. Whilst I was yet conversing with him, the indescribable din increased, the earth began to waver, and one house after the other tumbled to the ground. I commended my family to the Lord, (who is in Gracebay as well as elsewhere,) but soon, all other ideas were banished by the destruction which took place before my eyes, and by the loud, despairing cries of the negroes as they rushed out of their houses, and then stood fixed upon one spot immovable as pillars, and with their arms stretched toward the heavens drowned the rolling sound of the earthquake by their exclamations: 'Lord have mercy upon us!' From the position, to which the Lord had led me, I could overlook several plantations, as well as the high hills upon their boundaries. It seemed as if all were on the point of crumbling together; the negro houses fell into ruins like so many flimsy card-houses; fearful was the sight of the fall of the high hills in the rear of Mr. William Young's plantation, and of the separation of huge masses of rock, of the size of a house, from the main body. At the same time the whole region was enveloped in clouds of dust. As the wheels of a heavy wagon which was standing near me began to move of themselves, I considered it time to dismount from the horse on which I had hither remained sitting; I certainly thought, that the earth would open under my feet, and bury me alive; and I prepared my heart to go to meet Him who had atoned for my sins also upon the tree of the cross. But here the Almighty hand of the Lord restrained the dreadful devastation; a death-like stillness ensued and lay upon the whole face of nature. There was not a cloud-speck in the heavens; and during the three minutes of the desolation, the sun had shone with a clear and burning light upon the heaving and trembling island. All my thoughts now again reverted to Gracebay. Gladly would I have hurried thither; but I did not venture to do so, as the road was full of rents and broad clefts, out of which oozed a thick, slimy water, emitting a strong odour of sulphur. As I beheld my dear Gracebay, standing uninjured on the top of the hill, I felt partially comforted; from a distance I espied my wife in the door of our house, and was at once filled with the sweet consolation, that the Lord had faithfully preserved my children whom I did not yet see, and my hopes were confirmed. Our little church and our dwelling-house have escaped without damage, but our beautiful new school-house, and that intended for the house of the teachers, as well as the two negro houses, have been destroyed. The Lord spread out his wings over the children belonging to our school. Their teacher, as soon as he felt the earth move, had fallen with them upon his knees in order to pray. But when the walls began to give way, he hurried



out with them, and all escaped uninjured. Of the members of our church too, only one negro sister, who was engaged in her patch of ground, was slightly hurt by the rolling of some stones. In the evening our church could not contain the multitude. Upon our knees, together with our whole congregation, we returned our thanks unto the Lord, not so much in words as in tears. On Friday evening too the church was as densely thronged, and on Sunday I was compelled to preach twice, as immediately upon the conclusion of the first sermon, the church was again filled by those who had stood without. We hope and believe that it has made a salutary impression upon all our people; would that it might be lasting!"

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF BROTHER PETER RICKSECKER.

*"Basseterre, St. Kitts, Feb. 20th, 1843.*

"During the dreadful earthquake on the 8th of this month, the Lord was graciously pleased to preserve us from all bodily harm. Our new church and school-house, it is true, have received several rents in their walls; but they may be repaired without very great expense. Our kitchen chimney must be torn down and rebuilt. At Bethesda, both church and school-house have suffered far more injury; still it will not be necessary to pull them down altogether. The house appropriated to the reception of our visiting brethren, will have to be wholly rebuilt. The new wall on the street, is almost entirely down; our people have removed the rubbish which blocked up the street, and have conveyed it gratuitously to the mission-place.

In Bethel the injury is inconsiderable. Here in the city all the stone buildings, the Episcopal and Methodist churches not excepted, have sustained more or less damage; a number of families must leave their dwellings for the sake of security. The prison is partly useless. In a neighbouring dell several washerwomen were engaged in their occupation, some of them were wounded by stones that rolled down the sides of the hill, and since then two of them have died. So violent an earthquake which lasted for the space of three minutes, has not visited this island within the memory of the oldest inhabitants; had it continued a few seconds longer, our church would probably have ceased to exist. Since then we have experienced a number of faint shocks. Our evening services during these days, have been attended by many who never came before; and on the Sunday following the day of the earthquake our church was filled. Feb. 15th was appointed by our governor as a day of fasting and of prayer. As our church was thronged on that day as it had not yet been, we were enabled to test its strength. In the school-house too, the number of hearers was large. I was much overcome by the sight of this multitude, and with a sigh I breathed the wish, that the impression might not be merely transient upon any one, and that it might change into true zeal, the great carelessness of many who call themselves Christians! If we compare the injury caused in Antigua with that which has been here sustained, we must needs exclaim: 'We are not worthy of the least of all the mercies which the Lord has showed unto his servants.'"

From the preceding extracts from letters, our dear brethren and sisters and all those friends who take an interest in our missionary work, will perceive how the Lord has suffered his mercy and forbearance to prevail, even in this great judgment, and with what sparing kindness He has treated us. Although the injury caused to our buildings will bear no comparison with the general loss, it is still very considerable, and our mission diacony, which had but just begun to cherish hopes to be able again in a short time to make up the great deficiency in its funds, that had been caused by the erection of these large buildings in the West Indies, which have now again been partly destroyed, will be anew brought into great embarrassment. Under these circumstances we entertain, however, the sure confidence that the Lord, who has thought proper to send this misfortune upon us, will incline the hearts of our brethren and of the friends of our missions, kindly to assist us in meeting these embarrassments, as they have previously done in so many instances; and this our confidence is the stronger, because we dare hope for but very little assistance from the desolated islands themselves.

We commend ourselves and our missionary work, especially that portion which is situated in the regions visited by the earthquake, to the continued faithful interest and intercession of our congregations and of all the friends of our missions. Above all things, may the Lord give grace, that the object which he has had in view, in this severe visitation, may be fully attained to the spiritual prosperity of our missions!

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## 2. JAMAICA.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF BR. J. ZORN TO THE EDITOR OF THE M.  
INTELLIGENCER, DATED

*"Fairfield, April 15th, 1843.*

"DEAR BR.—Our Normal-school at Fairfield is in its infancy; with means at our command, I hope by and by to see it on a respectable footing, with twelve to twenty lads always in preparation for schools, service in Africa, &c. Cheer us on by your prayers and contributions. Our dear black brethren are not going to settle down, satisfied with their own temporal freedom, and forget the claims of injured and degraded Africa;—no! the attempt will be made to plant the standard of the cross on its burning sands, and we feel assured 'to it shall be the gathering of the people.' Three young brethren, two black and one colored, are now placed by us in the *Mico* Institution in Kingston, for three or four years, preparing for school and missionary service in Africa. They are to receive a thorough English education, to be taught something of the use of medicines and the treatment of diseases by attending at the hospital, assisting in dressing sores, &c. &c., are to be instructed in theoretical and practical agriculture, such as the most approved ways of dealing

with different soils, &c., and then, when they are fully prepared, our scheme is, if the Lord permit, to *send forth one or two experienced and acclimated missionaries from the West Indies, and with them, as assistants, these young black brethren.*

"We should wish to place three more young pious brethren in the Mico Institution, but the annual expense (for about three or four years) would be about \$200. Perhaps the Lord will put it into the hearts of some brethren and friends to raise this sum annually among them, and thus have the satisfaction of preparing three young men for the missionary field in Africa. If ten individuals felt constrained to give each \$10 a year for three or four years towards this specific object, it might be carried out immediately. Perhaps our mission might be established near that of the Basle society on the *Aquaquim* mountains, off *Cape Coast Castle*, so that we could profit by the experience of those dear brethren. You know that twenty-six of our people from Jamaica sailed for the West Coast of Africa in February ult.; we are now anxiously expecting to hear from them, and most earnestly do we invoke the blessing of God on this undertaking.

"We have just closed the celebration of that ever memorable season, commemorative of the last sufferings, death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ; and truly the Lord was in our midst according to his promise. The weather was very unfavourable; throughout the week heavy showers of rain fell, so that our audience was not as numerous as we had anticipated, but the reading of the simple, unvarnished narrative of our Saviour's words and acts in the last week of his life, was blessed to our souls.

"We made an approach in the musical department also to our home celebration. Our choir of about twenty singers male and female, performed several anthems in three or four voices, such as: '*When we in spirit view thy passion,*' by *Freydt*; '*Jesus bowed his head and gave up the ghost,*' by *Gregor*; '*When I survey the wondrous cross,*' by *Bradbury*; &c. &c.

"Our singing is supported by an instrument called an æolophon, which though on the principle of the *seraphine*, has very near the tone and power of an organ, at less than half the cost of an organ. To me and to many, this improvement in church music is highly gratifying, and though our singers are not all that we could wish, we have a beginning. On Easter morning we had, as usual, a numerous attendance at the early service; the chapel was full. Our hearts were refreshed, remembering our Lord's triumphant resurrection, and our own future resurrection thus pledged and secured! 'It doth not yet appear what we shall be, but this we know, that when He shall appear, we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is.' Our bodies too, 'shall be formed into the likeness of His glorious body!' What infinitely higher and nobler views and expectations has a *Christian*, than the most honourable and refined *worldling*.

"Now, that I have given you a sketch or two of the brighter side of our labours and experience, I might add a *darker* side also, but I refrain, neither time nor paper permitting; besides you need not be



told that we have our full share of trials and disappointments! Yet upon the whole, we have great cause 'to thank God and take courage.'

"As regards the effects of freedom on our black population, do tell all our friends that no *judicious* person expected things would go on as well as they have done; our anticipations have been more than realized. The state of the colony is as flourishing as could be expected; where proprietors have met with losses (and no doubt such there were) they are owing to other causes, distinct from emancipation. Our present governor, *Lord Elgin* (a Scotch family), with whom I have had several interviews, and at whose table I have dined, is much interested in the moral and religious improvement of our peasantry; in the management of our prisons, &c. &c. It is very satisfactory to know, that at the head of the administration we have a man who fears God, and sets a good example! On March 17th ult. we had, by his proclamation, a day of humiliation and thanksgiving for our preservation in Jamaica from the terrific earthquakes which shook many of the other islands. The Lord has been very merciful to us—His name be magnified!

"To judge by the *fruits* several of our American congregations have enjoyed an outpouring of the Holy Spirit; in their case, however, the blessing appears to have '*distilled like the dew,*' while at *Niesky* (in Germany) it has descended '*in showers of grace.*' Br. *Feurig*, who arrived here in the beginning of the year, has given us some interesting details of the glorious revival in the schools at *Niesky*. 'The wind bloweth where it listeth'—was most remarkably exemplified in the case of several young men, especially in *one* young man of 18, who in his *enlightened* mind treated the heart's experience of others with contempt, and resisted the Spirit of God till he was *overwhelmed* by the love of God! Some of the young men of the 'Paedagogium' have entered our Theological Seminary at Gnadeneld (Silesia), and have carried the holy flame thither! They have organized themselves into an *Association for Prayer* under the auspices of one of the professors of theology, and have been joined by some pious mechanics."

*Note.* We hope that in reference to the suggestion contained in brother Zorn's letter, the sum of \$200 per annum will be cheerfully and speedily contributed by some individuals of our American churches, in order to enable our missionaries in Jamaica to place three of their most talented and pious young men in the Mico Institution at Kingston, to be educated for the great object of becoming teachers and heralds of salvation in some parts of heathen Africa! The scheme in contemplation is noble and calls for our instant and prayerful co-operation. Will not our pious young men, who have organized themselves into mission societies at Bethlehem and Salem, or *some* or *all* of our *Female* mission-societies, in these and other congregations, regard it a privilege to take some decisive action in this good and holy cause? We have the pleasure to state, that one fourth of the above sum, to be advanced every year for the education of two or three future missionaries in Africa, has been already pledged by some friends of this scheme, and we cherish the confident hope that the Lord will incline the hearts of some of our readers, who have often mourned over degraded and benighted Africa, to follow this example, so that we may soon have the pleasure of recording the fact, that brother Zorn's appeal to his dear brethren in America has been responded to with the right spirit and prayerful action.—*Editor of the Missionary Intelligencer.*



EXTRACT FROM BR. FRANCIS R. HOLLAND'S LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF  
THE MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCER, DATED*"Fairfield, March, 13th, 1843.*

"DEAR BROTHER:—In addition to my week-day labours in the schools very few Sundays have hitherto passed, in which I have not had to preach, and keep one or two services besides. For more than a year past, we have had to supply from Fairfield, the congregations of Bethabara and New Eden, and for a few months, Nazareth in addition to the others. New Eden was sometimes taken off our hands for a Sunday by one of the brethren from Bethany or Bethlehem; yet if our friend and neighbour Mr. Tomlinson had not kindly assisted by occasionally keeping the services, either at Fairfield or Nazareth, we should sometimes not have been able to supply every place. This must be quite clear, for when I arrived here brother Zorn was without an assistant at Fairfield, and brother Spence did not arrive till six months after. The personal inconvenience to which we were sometimes put is after all the least consideration; our distance from some of these preaching places, the varied supplies of spiritual food from several ministers, and the inability of any one to make himself well acquainted with the situation, &c. of the people, could not have been favourable to their spiritual advancement. Our circumstances are now better. Br. Davies has removed from New Fulnec to New Eden, and br. Pfeiffer from Beaufort to New Fulnec, br. Kiergaard, who is again restored to health, will by and by, take up his residence at Beaufort. Brother Spence is staying for a short time at the latter place, and will soon take up his permanent abode at Bethabara. Brother Oates, who arrived from England last summer, is stationed at Nazareth. Brother and sister Feurig, late of Germany, have within the last few weeks arrived at Fairfield. Brother Feurig made a beginning by keeping the congregation meeting on Sunday before last. Br. North, a single brother from England, has also lately arrived, and is stationed at New Fulnec, as assistant to brother Pfeiffer.

"Last Sunday I preached at Bethabara to a numerous congregation. These flights to such preaching places are always interesting, and tend rather to refresh both body and mind than otherwise. I am never wearied with beholding the beautiful scenery of our island, and the flowers, now humble and unassuming, now glowing in all the gorgeous tints of inter-tropical vegetation, which the Almighty has scattered up and down, so many proofs of his goodness. These help to cheer and refresh; not that our missionary labours are troublesome and tedious and do not bring with them their own reward, but who has not felt the effect of a beautiful landscape in relieving the fatigue of both body and mind? Bethabara is ten miles distant from Fairfield, and is situated in the mountains at about the same elevation as Fairfield. The journey thither is not the most interesting, still the road has many points of attraction. Now it passes along the side of

the mountain, which here on the right gradually slopes down to the Savanna over which there is a peaceful air of Sabbath quietness, and in the distance, Lititz reposes in its ocean of brown grass, interspersed with clumps and green cultivated spots, like oases in a desert. Now the view is more circumscribed, and begins to grow dull, but we soon pass where long rows of bamboos, planted on either side meet in Gothic arches overhead, and throw a cool and delightful shade upon the heated traveller and his weary beast. Again on reaching an elevated spot, the eye takes in the ocean at several points, and at the distance of 70 miles, the lofty Blue mountain peak (7,000 feet above the ocean) rises clear and well defined against the horizon. When the eye has roamed over the vast expanse, some beautiful plant next attracts it—an Agave with its thousand nectariferous bells—a Solandra, with its large trumpet-like flowers, the plant supported by the trunk of a tree, which it conceals, and from the branches of which it sometimes suspends its garlands—while swarms of brilliant butterflies hovering around their food, show that our Heavenly Father cares for all His creatures. *‘And only man is vile!’* O help us—pray for us, and with us, that the rebel may be subdued,—that the wanderer may be reclaimed—that the lost may be found—and that the way of salvation may be pointed out to a perishing race!”

*“Fairfield, March 9th, 1843.*

“MY DEAR CHILDREN:—It rejoiced my heart to receive, through your dear pastor, your donation of \$15 to our school for training teachers. For this tribute of your love to our Saviour may He bless you abundantly, and enable you to love Him with your whole heart. In the name of my scholars and in my own name, I return you our hearty thanks. I do not know your names, and you may never have seen me: yet I should like to tell you something of the negro children, and of the school to which you have contributed. If you were here with me I would take you into the schools and you could see for yourselves;—we would take a walk too and see the industry of the boys out of doors; but as this is impossible, you will listen attentively to what I have to tell you. I dare say if you were at Fairfield, you would not be pleased with *every* thing you saw among our little folks. I am very sorry to say that many of the little negro children have not parents who are so attentive to them as yours are to you, and then the teacher has often no little trouble to induce the children to keep their clothes tidy and their hands and faces clean.

You know that in the West Indies there is never any winter, but the weather is always warm and the trees green; so the children always come to school with bare feet, and every morning the teacher has to inspect hands, faces, clothes, and feet. The children all hold up their hands, and the teacher walks along the benches, looking at each scholar in passing. Sometimes a child is found so dirty that he must be sent home for a cleansing. Such little boys or girls look very much ashamed, and I think in general you would be pleased when you saw the school children crowding around a large

tub of water in the yard, and washing their hands before going to school. There are more than a hundred boys and girls in the Fairfield school, and they learn to read the Bible, to write, and to cypher. The girls learn to sew also. A large number can read in the word of God, and some can write quite prettily. Perhaps I may send you a few of their copy-books at some future time, that you may see some of their writing. When I told them of our dear young friends in Philadelphia, they were much pleased, and they said they too would like to do something for our Saviour; and one of the boys proposed to cultivate a piece of ground during their play hours, and the yams and plantains which were raised should be sold, and the money used for sending the Gospel to the poor children in Africa. To this proposal all the children cordially agreed; so we will prepare a 'missionary field' in which they may labour. Some time ago I wished to make a little flower garden near my window, and the school children carried a great quantity of earth in baskets on their heads, to make the flower beds. They worked industriously during the play hour for many days; and when they were done I made them each a present of a small book with which they were much pleased; I hope they will attentively read their little books and derive much profit from the instructive little histories they contain. Many of these children are very affectionate to their teacher, and I love them much. I am glad that I can tell you something about a very good boy in the school. This boy is twelve or thirteen years old, he has a brother at home nineteen years old, who never went to school, and so never learned to read. His parents never had any opportunity of learning to read either. This good boy learned to read in school, and in the evening he taught his father and mother and elder brother their A, B, C's, and then spelling, and now his father and brother can read the Bible, and his mother will soon be able to read. I had this account from the elder brother, and the father afterwards confirmed it. So through the instruction of this boy two persons have learned to read the Bible; and should they from sickness or other causes be unable to attend church, they may read for themselves at home. I am glad to say that the whole family come to church very regularly, and the two brothers are regularly in their class at Sunday-school. For we have likewise a Sunday-school. The school bell rings at 9 o'clock in the morning, and I can assure you the children are very anxious to be there at the opening of school; for when they come too late they forfeit their ticket. These tickets have scripture texts printed on them, which the children are recommended to learn by heart. Sometimes when I am riding out on a Sunday morning, for we have sometimes to ride out nine or ten miles to preach at other places, I meet several children walking briskly towards the school. With smiling faces they bid me 'Good morning,' and then ask 'Please will we be in time for school?' If I tell them, 'Oh yes,' then they set off in good spirits, and anxious to be there. The school lasts from 9 till nearly 11, and then the children take their seats for the public service. They have learned a great many hymns and texts of scripture, and I am sure you would be quite pleased at the readiness with which



some of them answer the questions put to them. At least 150 children attend the Sunday school. But while these are learning in the school-room, we will look into the chapel and see what is going on there. We shall see four classes of young men and grown up people, and among them a class containing some old men, all busily engaged in reading; and if we look up into the gallery we shall see a class of young women, so that in all there will be found in the chapel about 60 people, all reading that word 'which maketh wise unto salvation.' How often, my dear children, do our prayers ascend that the Lord would make all these persons, old and young, *doers* of that blessed word; and in this prayer I know you will join us.

"But I promised to tell you something of the school to which you have contributed. This consists of a class of boys and young men from fifteen to twenty-one years of age, who are to be employed as teachers by and by. It is with these that I have principally to do, and of them I propose to say something. They are taught, besides the elementary branches, grammar, geography, composition, &c. They cannot yet speak or write English very correctly, but perhaps they will be able to do so by and by. But you ask, do not all the negroes speak English? They call it English, but there are so many faults, besides Creole and African expressions in it, that it is exceedingly difficult to understand many of them. As our school has no funds to support it, the scholars must do what they can to support themselves. Well, we all have hands, and the apostle Paul, who was not a hard-hearted man, says 'Who will not work must not eat.' I am glad that in our beloved country we are taught that there is nothing disgraceful in working with our hands, but that idleness is a disgrace to any person. This is a lesson that I am very anxious my scholars should learn. Every morning at seven o'clock they go out into what they call the provision ground, and work there till nine o'clock. They have now about two acres in cultivation, which promise fair to yield a good crop of plantains, yams, cassada, cocoes, &c. We have already reaped one crop of corn and beans, and also dug some very large sweet-potatoes. Twelve months ago the ground was covered with weeds and bushes. You know that wheat does not grow in the West Indies, and instead of bread, the people generally eat yams, and the other roots which I have just now mentioned. This is much the same as if you were to eat only potatoes and had no bread. When I mentioned *coco*es, you must not think I meant the *cocoa*-nut tree, but a plant very much resembling the Ethiopian lily (*Calla Ethiopica*), which is frequently kept in the windows, perhaps of some of your parents' dwellings. The *cocoe* has a tuberous root, which together with the yam, constitutes the principal article of food of many negro families. From the land we have in cultivation, and a little more nearly ready for planting, we hope to raise enough provisions, bread kind, to feed the class of scholars. Though I am very anxious that they should become industrious in working with their hands,—I am more anxious that they should be industrious in learning, and most anxious that they should become diligent inquirers in the way of salvation—for if we seek first the kingdom of heaven, then every other needful thing will be



added thereto. And what I wish for my pupils, I also wish for you, my dear young friends, and pray that the Lord would enable you, in the morning of your life, in the days of youth, to seek your Creator, and to devote yourselves entirely to Him and His service. Do not forget to pray for the missions, for all missionaries and their charges, and especially for the negro children and the youths at Fairfield."

FRANCIS R. HOLLAND.

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### 3. ST. CROIX.

LETTER OF BROTHER WM. H. WARNER, FRIEDENSBURG, WEST END OF ST. CROIX.

*April 26th, 1843.*

DEAR BROTHER:—As your affectionate brother in Christ, and fellow-labourer in the Lord's vineyard, you will excuse my boldness in addressing you, knowing, as I do, the interest you take in our mission.

During the several years which I have been favoured to devote to this mission, I have met with unspeakable blessing to my own soul, and much encouragement to continue to point out unto the ignorant negroes the only path which all must tread who wish to enter into life eternal. The children, upon whom I have hitherto bestowed the most of my time and labour, form indeed an important part of this mission, especially at the present time, for in them are placed our hopes of once again seeing that flame bursting forth which, in former times, shone so brightly throughout these Danish islands. The coldness and negligence which many of the present generation show towards a crucified Redeemer, is, at times, almost disheartening; but thanks be to the Lord, who in his own fit season brings about every change for the better, this is not the case with all. Among all classes we indeed find many who have already advanced far in the knowledge and grace of the Lord, who know in whom they believe, and upon what rock they have built their hopes.

The attention which such faithful followers of the Saviour show to his word when it is preached unto them, but more especially the manner in which they express themselves in private speaking with us, convinces us that in their hearts the good seed has not only taken root, but is already bearing rich fruit. In thus speaking with our communicants, as is always done before their partaking of the Lord's Supper, which we again celebrated on Good Friday, I asked a blind man, whether he had been thinking upon his Saviour's sufferings for his sake during this important week, when he exclaimed:—"Oh! I can't think too much of the great sufferings of my dear Jesus, especially those of this night and to-morrow, (it being Maundy Thursday). I can never think too much about my Saviour, my friend, my God hanging on the cross. I feel that He is my only way to heaven, and though I am blind in my body, and can't see the

things of this world, yet with the eyes of my heart, which he himself has opened, I can see him bleeding and dying before me. With those eyes I can see my way to Jesus far better than if the eyes in my flesh were open, for then I know I would see things which I might love better than my Jesus. He leads me to the sweet church and to my dear minister's house, and more I do not want. Though I am blind, I feel so glad that I have learned to see how wicked and helpless I am, and how gracious my Saviour is to such helpless creatures. Big as this world is, I know there is nothing in it that can help my soul, and big as the sea is, I am sure all its water can't wash me clean, for I am so wicked, whilst I have learned to know that one drop of my dear Saviour's blood can take away every thing that is unclean within me. On account of that dear blood which He shed, and which to-morrow I desire again to receive in the holy communion, I know that I too, shall one day have my eyes opened, and see Him in heaven, where I will no more become blind. Oh, this makes Easter such a happy time for me."

Another, Philippus, from the estate Two Friends, on being asked whether he lived as a true communion brother, in peace and brotherly love with all his neighbours at home, (a circumstance which, with many, is, alas, too often not the case,) he replied:—"Oh, my dear minister, I assure you, my situation often brings me into temptation to quarrel, but the Lord, to whom I look for help at such times especially, always strengthens me. My manager loves me and favours me much, which always causes the rest to be jealous of me, who therefore trouble me where and whenever they can. Often when returning home, after having gone to town or to some other estate on my Master's business, I find my fowls either stolen or killed, and other injuries done about my house, whilst no other person on the whole estate suffers such things. When at such times I feel myself growing angry, and am tempted to complain of my misfortune to my manager, I cry out, 'O my Father in heaven, my dear Saviour, give me a patient heart; help me, and do not let me get angry with these wicked people, and soon put an end to all my troubles.'" Knowing too well his situation on the estate, the labourers of which belong, for the most part, to the Roman Catholic church, who are always much prejudiced against the poor Moravians, I felt true compassion for Philippus, yet sought to take advantage of the occasion to show him the meaning of the Saviour's commandment. "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you," &c., Matt. vii. 44, but more especially of that dying Saviour's prayer, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." I exhorted him thus patiently to bear his cross, to watch over his heart, and always to remember that only those who forgive their neighbour his trespasses, dare expect that their own sins will one day be forgiven and washed away in the blood of Christ.

Such, my dear brother, are some of the instances which serve to encourage us, and though they are not as numerous as we could wish, yet it always rejoices our hearts to see that there are some at least who are true followers of the Saviour, amongst the great number of those who satisfy themselves with outwardly worshipping Him from whom their hearts are yet far distant.

Yet let us not despair; for in the children we begin to see some precious fruits of that instruction which they are daily receiving, thereby promising once to grow up as faithful members of the church, there to occupy the seats which their parents have forsaken and left empty. For two years that unspeakable joy of being daily surrounded by these dear lambs of Christ's flock in Princess School was granted me by my Saviour, when it pleased that same Lord a short time before last Christmas, to call me away in order to labour in another part of his vineyard. There being a want of assistance here at Friedensberg, where brother Mentzel was lying dangerously ill, and all the duties of the station resting upon bro. Meyer alone, I was directed hither to help in attending to the spiritual concerns of this congregation. Though other duties will not permit me at present to be engaged as formerly in one of the daily public schools, yet the Sunday schools which I keep here, and in Two Williams school-house, the former at 9 o'clock and the latter at 4 o'clock every Sabbath day, afford me unspeakable pleasure and much encouragement. The latter contains about 150, partly adults and partly children, whilst the former is not so largely attended, yet in both all show a great desire to learn, especially those lessons from the Bible which they receive regularly after opening the school with a hymn and prayer.

A beginning has now also been made of preaching, at the request of the government, in some of these public school-houses scattered throughout the country, so that now besides our three churches we have six other preaching stations, two of which are supplied from Friedensberg. Every Sunday, except on communion day, when the presence of all of us is here required, one brother goes alternately to Mt. Victory and Diamond school-houses, whilst the others perform the same service at home. In addition to these, the Episcopalians and the Danish Lutherans have each two churches, one in each town, so that the sound of the precious gospel may now be heard proclaimed in at least fifteen different places almost every Sunday in this our island. But notwithstanding these many churches, the abominable Sunday markets still continue to draw many away from the house of God, and will do so as long as they exist. O that the day might soon dawn when this scourge shall be removed, for then, but not till then, dare we expect to see all these places of worship crowded with anxious hearers. On Good Friday, when no market interfered, all of our churches were crowded, and as far as we saw and heard, those of the other denominations also. Though the history of this great day influenced many, who at other times seldom attend, to enter the churches, yet I am confident that had market been kept, as is the case every Sunday, at least one half of the entire audience would have spent that blessed day among trays of fruit and provisions, and would have filled their ears and their lips with blasphemous language, instead of sitting under the sound of the gospel of a crucified Saviour. O pray for us, dear brother, that this curse may soon be removed from our favoured island! Attempts have been, and are still making to abolish it, but as yet in vain. The return of Governor General von Sholten from Copenhagen, where he has spent more than a year, is daily expected, and with him we all hope



the abolition of this abomination, for he left us with the determination of compelling, upon the authority of his majesty, Christian VIII, the planters to give their negroes the Saturday for this purpose, which they have hitherto refused to do.

But, dear brother, permit me to close this sheet with the especial request to remember me to your dear family, and all friends, of whom I have many in Philadelphia, but above all things to my own brother, B. F. Warner. In your prayers, remember our mission, and the labourers therein, but especially remember at the throne of grace your affectionate brother in Christ.

LETTER FROM BROTHER J. GARDIN TO THE EDITOR, DATED

*Friedensfeld, St. Croix, 18th April, 1843.*

DEAR BROTHER:—I must in the first place request you to present my thanks to the members of your *Juvenile Mission Society*, for the very handsome and acceptable donation in money, which they had forwarded in aid of our mission schools. May the blessing of God descend with plenteous grace upon the kind donors! It appears to me a subject of the greatest importance, to awaken in the hearts of our youth at home, a spirit of active participation in the glorious work of spreading the Redeemer's kingdom.

A few remarks in reference to the application of your kind donation, might be interesting for the future. You cannot, of course, always know *where* your benefactions are most needed, and *how* to appropriate them, and yet we would greatly prefer if you could direct us how to apply or distribute your presents, because many hands are extended to receive them, and we should be happy to distribute them as much as possible in accordance with the wishes of our benefactors. I will therefore give you a brief statement of our present wants. Every thing that is required in our eight day schools, such as books, reading-cards, &c., is supplied at public expense.

But this is not the case with our *Sunday* schools, whenever an extra supply of books, &c. &c., should be needed, as at present, when many of our young people who are striving to learn to read would be glad indeed to *own* a book, so that they could exercise themselves in reading at home. Many of them are so poor, however, that they do not possess *one* cent, or if they have a few coppers, it would seem almost barbarous to demand any payment of them for a book. Last year I wrote for 200 spelling-books from America, which are nearly all sold or given away; and if I were not occasionally favoured with a donation, like the one received from you, I could not long continue to give away even a spelling-book to my scholars.

Another desideratum in our recently established Sunday schools, is the want of suitable *monitors*; for a negro or a mulatto who can read the English language with any considerable degree of fluency, is a rare phenomenon on our island. It is therefore very much to be wished, that every missionary could board several youth of talent, (some of whom attend our day-schools), for two or three years, in order to instruct them privately, under this stipulation, that these young men would in future assist in our week and Sabbath schools



as monitors. This project came up for discussion in our last *Teachers' Conference*, but we were under the painful necessity of dismissing it as impracticable for our present straitened means. From this statement it will appear that our most urgent wants are at present two-fold: viz. *books and funds, to board and train monitors for our day and Sabbath schools.*

We shall in the third place also very soon want a number of *New Testaments*, as we desire to present every scholar who has learned to read in our schools, with one copy of the New Testament, upon leaving school, at our next half-yearly examination.

The following American school-books appear to me to be the most suitable for use in our schools:—Lessons for Infant Schools, and First Reading Books; both publications of the American S. S. Union.

Another item I will add, if you please. Two years ago we were presented by some European friends with 75 large and beautifully bound pictures, representing scenes of biblical history. But with a view to use them in school, they must be on boards or pasteboards, which would cost about \$12; this could not be done, owing to want of funds, and thus these pictures, which would also serve to adorn our school-rooms, are lying useless on our hands, and must continue to remain so, unless some good friend who reads this should feel disposed to appropriate this sum for the above purpose.

In St. Thomas, where the Creole patois still predominates, and where no public schools have yet been established, the want of pecuniary aid is not so pressing. On the island of *St. John*, where two free schools are under the superintendence of the brethren, the Sunday schools are said to be numerously attended, and the English language is predominant.

In reference to the progress of the negro-schools in St. Croix, I can communicate the following:

The deportment of our scholars deserves in general great commendation. I do not believe that a similar number of children in Europe or America conduct themselves with greater order and propriety. The negro children, although, alas, also evidencing by their actions that they are children of *Adam*, are nevertheless upon the whole very amiable little folks; neither wanting in feeling nor talent, and their exterior even has something prepossessing, in my eyes at least. Although their progress in learning to read in school has not been very rapid, this circumstance should not at all discourage us, if we bear in mind that they are generally about four years only when entering the school, and that they have never before this event been led to reflect on any subject by their parents. They come to us, as it were, "*wild out of the bush*," and hence you may readily imagine the difficulty of arresting and retaining their attention in school. Again, it must be borne in mind that their entire instruction is limited to three hours per day, and that there is on the part of their parents an entire absence of all private and family instruction, the latter of which especially is of incalculable value. Then, again, the number of pupils is in many schools too great for *one* teacher, and we are also sadly deficient in well qualified monitors. After this exposé, you will

readily perceive that we have to contend with a great many difficulties, and that we need daily supplies of patience and courage. The state of some of our Sunday schools is to me especially a trial of faith and patience, inasmuch as in those schools, where we might expect the best attendance, they are most neglected, because surrounded by Roman Catholic plantations, added to which, the Sunday market is an additional and a very formidable obstacle. The attempts hitherto made to induce a better state of things, as for instance by preaching in these school-houses, has failed, although this means has been attended with the most blessed results in some other schools, situated under more favourable circumstances. With the Lord's blessing upon these our attempts to preach the gospel in all of the school-houses, I am persuaded that we shall not sow the seed of His holy word in vain. Many precious souls are thus enabled to hear the glad tidings of salvation, who would otherwise in all probability have never been directed to the Saviour.

You perceive that it is with us but "the day of small things," and we ask an interest in your prayers, that the Lord may continue to smile upon the good work of instruction, so recently commenced in our schools. In truth, were it the work of man alone, it would soon of necessity prove a failure; but our trust is in Him who will perfect His strength in our weakness. Pray for us, His labourers in this interesting part of His vineyard, that the Lord may continue to vouchsafe strength of body and the unction from above—to labour in His Spirit, so that we may neither *neglect* nor *destroy* the feeblest plant.

My own health continuing to be indifferent, my mind often feels the burthen of the frail tabernacle to a painful degree, and, therefore, I commend myself more especially to your faithful supplications before the Lord.

We insert the following letter addressed by Bro. G. in the English language to our children.

*Friedensfeld, St. Croix, April 18th, 1843.*

MY DEAR CHILDREN:—Your gift to the poor negro children I have received as a mark of your love to the Lord Jesus Christ, to whom you wish to show your gratitude for the blessings which he has bestowed upon you. I bless you in my heart, and the poor people who are to profit by your gift will do the same when I tell them of you. But I trust you consider already this as a blessing, that you have learned to know and to love your Saviour, and that he has given you an opportunity and the means to do something for him who has done so much for you. May then the Lord keep you in his love, and increase it daily in your hearts; for this is the source of every truly good work which we can perform, and of every true happiness which we can enjoy here in this world. I wish you could visit our fine negro schools here in St. Croix, and hear the little black children, sitting in the gallery, repeat and sing the hymns, or repeat the Scripture passages which they have learned by heart. I wish you could hear them answer the questions of their teacher, or see them kneel down, folding their little hands in prayer to that Saviour whom they have learned to know as their Redeemer and

best friend in heaven, and whom, I can truly say, they love sincerely. Of this several of them, who died last year, have given striking proofs on their death-bed, and thus have given to their teachers the cheering evidence that their labour is not in vain in the Lord.

The children learn every week one verse of a hymn from our hymnbook, and one Scripture passage by heart,—the meaning of it having first been explained to them by the teacher. The Ten Commandments they repeat every Friday. Last year, in the beginning of November, the measles began to spread among them, and soon prevailed so generally, that hardly one child escaped, in consequence of which we were obliged to close the schools. But the sickness was of so mild a nature, that but very few have died, and in the month of March, a. c. all had again recovered. There are now in all the eight day schools about 1100 children attending.

You know that in every school-house, and also on our mission-places, Sunday schools are kept; but many children cannot attend, either because their parents send them to the Sunday *market*, or they must mind the sheep and cattle of their masters.

How happy are you that nothing hinders you from attending the Sunday school every Sabbath; and therefore I hope, that as often as you do so, you will remember your poor black friends in St. Croix, and pray to the Lord that he would make a way for them, and order circumstances so as to enable them to hear and to learn that word which is able to make us wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.

Remember also in your prayers your very affectionate friend,

J. GARDIN.

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[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

## II. GREENLAND.

THE subjoined letters from this ancient field of missionary toil, in which the patience and the faith of the saints have been so long and so variously exercised, will be found more than usually interesting. From Lichtenfels alone, there are no direct accounts, but the information received from that place by the mission board at Herrnhut, corresponds, in its general features, with that transmitted to the society from the three other stations. The Lord continues manifestly to work with our missionary brethren, confirming the word of salvation which they preach, and causing his blessing to rest on the instruction which they impart. The explanations offered by Br. Ullbricht of New-Herrnhut, as well in relation to the dispersion of the Greenland converts, as to the supply of fuel, required by the mission families at the several stations, will be doubtless acceptable, and call forth feelings of thankfulness to the Lord, for his gracious dealings with his servants, and with the flocks committed to their charge. Br. Müller's report of the improvement observable in the spiritual state of the congregation at Lichtenau, is very cheering; and the



particulars given by Br. Ihrer of the progress of the work of the Lord at Fredericksthal, are not less so. A letter from Br. Kögel contains an interesting sketch of his tedious and adventurous voyage from Copenhagen to Lichtenau; and affords a lively idea of the difficulties and perils, attendant on the navigation of the polar seas. The schools at the several stations appear to be as well and as successfully conducted as is compatible with existing arrangements; but the need of better accommodation for them continues to be great, especially at Lichtenau. At Lichtenfels, some progress has been made in the building of a detached school-room with the kind co-operation of the superintendent of the Danish factory. When complete, it will supersede the use of the sod-cabin, which has been hitherto used for this purpose.

FROM BR. C. A. ULLBRICHT.

*"New-Herrnhut, June 30, 1842.*

"DEAR BROTHER:—The intelligence conveyed to us by your kind letter of the 22nd of March, relative to the varied and persevering exertions, made by our dear Christian friends in Britain, to maintain and extend our missionary work, and which have been the means of conferring so many benefits on the mission in Greenland, was perused by us all with thankful emotion. Great is our comfort and encouragement, in being enabled to believe, that 'holy hands' are lifted up with loving hearts to the throne of grace, in behalf of the rude and distant tribe, to whom we are called to preach the tidings of salvation, and especially on behalf of the flocks of believers, who have been gathered out of it, and who are committed to our spiritual charge. We rejoice to be enabled to assure you in return, that the Lord has been manifestly with us, during the year past, vouchsafing to us his cheering presence, walking in the midst of us, and giving us to know and to feel, that however powerful and active the enemy may be, with whom we have to contend, we have *one*, to fight for us and help us, that is mightier than he. Do not then, my dear brother, allow yourself to be too much disquieted by the partial dispersion of our congregations. Injurious as it may seem, both in its principle and in its effects, we know that it cannot be carried further than our God is pleased to permit, and that all things must work together for good to the children of God, to those who are called according to his purpose. One consequence of it has already been, to draw the attention of the Greenland believers more closely to the spiritual advantages they enjoy, as dwellers at our mission settlements, and to make them more eager to secure for themselves the privileges of the house of God, and for their children, the benefit of a Christian education. Last winter, I am happy to inform you, we had no fewer than 338 out of 391 who constitute our congregation residing with us; nor was there any inspector to interfere with the exercise of the right which they may justly claim, of living where they please. It is, meanwhile, somewhat remarkable, that during the last year, in which a greater proportion have

been stationary at this settlement, the quantity of blubber they have been able to deliver at the factory, has been considerably greater than when they lived more dispersed,—a tolerable proof, that the return of produce of this dreary coast is not regulated by the circumstances which have been too commonly supposed to affect it, but that all depends upon the blessing which God is pleased to vouchsafe. I regret to say, that notwithstanding all our instructions and advice, the poor Greenlanders continue much the same improvident, short-sighted people, that we have found them in former years. As soon as they obtain any stock of blubber, they are immediately tempted to hand it over to the factor, without considering, what they may want for their own use, before they can obtain a fresh supply. Owing to their having acted thus foolishly in the course of last autumn, many of them had to suffer the pains of hunger in the early part of the present year. The Lord, however, pitying their distress, sent mild weather before the end of April, and a plentiful supply of food in the month of May, for which token of his providential care and bounty, we joined them in offering our heartiest thanksgivings.

“From epidemic disorders and serious accidents they were also mercifully preserved. Our mission family, on the contrary, was somewhat severely visited with sickness. Last autumn, Sr. Mehlhose was attacked by an inflammatory fever, and Sr. Herbrich by a stomach complaint nearly at the same time; Br. Lund had much to suffer from a violent inflammation of the bowels. We turned to the Lord in our distress; and he gave us to experience, that he is indeed the ‘good Physician’ of the body as well as of the soul. The dear patients recovered more rapidly than we had ventured to anticipate, and the winter was spent by us all in the enjoyment of a good state of health. My dear wife has been mercifully spared any return of the painful affection of her eyes, and our three young children have thus far continued to thrive. Our eldest son John is on the point of accompanying Br. and Sr. Tietzen to Germany for education, the thought of which delights him not a little, greatly to the comfort of his mother. May the Lord be his guardian and friend, and bless the endeavour to train up this child of many prayers, in his nurture and admonition!

“We are much struck by what you mention, of the anxiety shown by our dear English friends to lighten to us our labours in the collection of drift and brush-wood for fuel. Germans or Danes as we are, and accustomed from our earliest years to the use of wood for firing, we should certainly have nothing against being relieved from a portion of the toil and suffering to which we are thus annually exposed; but while we are most thankful for the considerate benevolence of our unknown benefactors, we almost question the possibility of our entirely dispensing with the use of wood, as long as our kitchen and house arrangements remain what they are. Through the bounty of our British friends, we have been enabled, for a number of years, to obtain such a supply of coals, as has materially diminished the necessity for a large quantity of drift or brush wood. Were we to discontinue the use of the latter, especially in our kitchen, we should require nearly twice the stock of coals that we at present

receive from Europe; and it is very doubtful, whether the vessel which brings our yearly supplies would have room for the transport of this additional quantity. I think it but fair to our English friends, whose generous sympathy we so deeply feel, to give the foregoing explanation. In offering it, I must not be supposed to be actuated by any desire to underrate the toil and discomfort connected with our periodical visits to the Fiorde. Few have suffered from them more than myself. It is to these, that I must ascribe the laming of my left hand, the third and little finger of which have been so drawn together towards the ball of the hand by the shrinking of the tendons, as to be entirely useless. I am sorry to have to add, that my right hand begins to be similarly affected. Under these circumstances, I shall probably have to solicit permission to visit my native country, which I have not seen for a period of sixteen years, and where I have still some dear relatives.

“You inquire, what accommodation we have for our schools. We have a school-room in the old house joining the church, in which a fire is made, when the cold is severe. *It is the very place which was the scene of Kavarnak's conversion*, and is, therefore, regarded by us all with lively interest. As we purpose moving our kitchen, which is at present close to it, to another part of one mission premises, we have to throw the space which the latter occupies into the school-room, which will then be quite large enough for our necessities.

“Last winter, we had much pleasure with our pupils. Many of them have learned to read and write well, and some have made decent progress in cyphering.

“At Lichtenfels they are building a new school-house this summer, but at Lichtenau and Fredericksthal I believe they are not so far advanced.

“We cannot be too thankful to the Lord, for the delight which our poor Greenlanders continue to find in the reading of his word, and in the services of his house. Hereof we have had fresh and very encouraging proof, during the progress of the past year. May our gracious Saviour be pleased to carry on his work among them, and to bring into fulfilment all his thoughts of peace, both concerning them and us, his unworthy servants.”

FROM BR. VAL. MÜLLER.

“Lichtenau, June 16th, 1842.

“DEAR BROTHER:—Accept my best thanks for your kind letter; no part of its contents was more interesting and acceptable to me, than that which relates to your visit to Scotland, in company of our dear brother James Montgomery. Most powerfully and pleasantly did it bring to my remembrance the circumstances and scenes, connected with my own sojourn in that hospitable land, now twenty-nine years ago. Of no places do I think with more grateful affection, than of Edinburgh and Leith; and all I have to regret, in the recollection of the days spent there is, my inability, owing to want of acquaintance with the English language, to enjoy unreserved converse with the Chris-



tian friends with whom I was made acquainted, and from whom I received so much disinterested kindness. Mr. Joseph Gibson was, at that time, my faithful attendant and my ready interpreter, and to his friendly services I have to ascribe much of the enjoyment which fell to my lot.

"We have heard, with unfeigned satisfaction, and with thankfulness to the Lord, of the effort which your Society and our dear brethren and friends in Great Britain have been induced to make for the relief of our mission fund from its heavy embarrassments. That a blessing will rest upon it, we cannot for a moment doubt. If there is one feature of British benevolence, which more than any other has claimed for it my love and respect, it is its universality. It seems to embrace all nations, and persons of every creed and condition in life; and to be most readily and extensively called into exercise, wherever an opportunity offers for the spread of the Gospel of Christ, and the dissemination of his holy word. There is no need for me to remind you, how greatly we are indebted to it, for the possession of the Scriptures of the New Testament, and for the prospect which is held out to us, of soon having the precious Book of Psalms, and the very useful and edifying 'Scripture Narratives,' to put into the hands of our Greenland converts. That we have not received the two latter already this year, must be a disappointment to our British friends as well as to ourselves. They will, however, permit us to offer them, at the earliest period that presents itself, the cordial thanks of our people, as well as our own, for the kindness they have thus shown unto the least among the brethren of Christ. To Him it is known, and by Him it will be graciously rewarded.

"I wish I could inform you, that a commencement had already been made, of the building of the school-house we so greatly need at this station. We are willing to work with our hands at its construction; but before we can lay the foundation, certain obstacles, which have hitherto stood in our way, must be removed. What we propose is, the addition of a second story to the present mission-house, which would enable us to fit up an apartment on the ground-floor, as a school-room; and to provide the needful accommodation for a third missionary couple, whose services would be well bestowed on our large and scattered congregation, consisting of more than 700 souls; and we will still hope, that means may be found to make this valuable addition to our mission premises. For the present, we must continue to keep school in our church, which, though inconvenient in some important respects, is, at all events, roomy enough. On the whole, I think I may say, that we have reason to be satisfied with the application shown, and the progress made by our pupils, especially those of the female sex. Next winter I hope to be able to devote more of my time and attention to the work of education, the importance of which I deeply feel. For a long season, I have felt the want of a little manual for the religious instruction of our children and young people. Having been furnished with two little publications of this character,—the one in use in our English, the other in our American congregations,—I have compiled, with the help of both, a work of a catechetical kind, availing myself freely as I proceeded

of Luther's Exposition of the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer. Our Mission board having kindly undertaken the printing of it. I purpose sending it to Germany by the vessel which is on the point of leaving Julianenhaab. After the encouragement we have already received from the British and Foreign Bible Society, to prefer such a petition, I feel as if it were hardly necessary for us to ask, whether the committee will be kindly disposed to repeat the benefit which they conferred on this mission nearly twenty years ago; and to assist us to put a second and an improved edition of the Greenland New Testament into the hands of our people. Nevertheless, we would request you to make the inquiry for us, with the renewed expression of our heartfelt gratitude for the past liberality of the Society.

"Of the spiritual state of our congregation during the past year, I am thankful to be able to report favourably; it has been a period of peace and tranquillity, and we trust also of grace and spiritual refreshment. In October we visited, in the course of three successive journeys, all the Greenland families scattered along the coast, and, before the end of the month, had an opportunity of conversing individually, not only with all the members of our Greenland flock, but likewise with those who had been for a longer or shorter time excluded, and some of whom had not shown their faces for years.

"The Lord laid his blessing upon our feeble endeavours to serve these dear souls, of which the subsequent attendance of nearly the whole of their number, at the Christmas and Easter festivals, was a pleasing evidence. On these solemn occasions, the hearers were too many to find entrance into the church, and we were obliged, in consequence, to have the windows open, which the fineness of the weather happily rendered possible! The winter was not particularly severe, neither was there any great fall of snow. The supply of coals, for which we are chiefly indebted to the generosity of our British friends, was, nevertheless, and will continue to be, most welcome and serviceable to us,—for fuel of other descriptions becomes scarcer from year to year. In this neighbourhood there is nothing to be found, but a few bushes of willow and birch. In the gathering of these, we ordinarily employ such of our poor widows and orphans as have strength for it; and for this service we are thankful to be able to remunerate them out of the fund called 'Elias-cad.' From this statement our dear friends will see, that their gifts are neither useless nor misemployed. We beg to salute them once again in the bonds of Christian love, and to entreat a continued interest in their prayers."

FROM BR. JOHN KÜGEL.

"Lichtenau, July 16th, 1842.

"DEAR BROTHER:—Once more I have the pleasure to address you from this place, where I arrived in safety with my dear wife on the 1st of July, after a somewhat tedious and adventurous voyage. We sailed from Copenhagen on the 12th of April, and, by the beginning of May, were already at the entrance of Davis's Straits.

"On the 12th, after encountering much contrary wind, and many

snow storms, we made the promontory of Nunarsuit, about a hundred miles north of Lichtenau; but the quantity of drift-ice which blocked the coast, compelled us to proceed farther northward. After coming in sight of the high mountains between New-Herrnhut and Lichtenfels, we succeeded in forcing a passage through an opening in the ice, to a place about fifteen miles from the latter settlement. How glad should we have been, to pay a visit to our brethren and sisters there; and especially to my brother Caspar, whom I had not seen for twelve years, and whose wife is an entire stranger to me! but to reach them was altogether impossible. Standing further to the south, we anchored on the 19th off Frederickshaab. Here we had to remain till a storm from the northward, which took place towards the end of May, had partially cleared the sea of drift-ice. On the 1st of June, we again weighed anchor, and proceeded southwards. After sailing about eighty miles, a violent storm arose, and compelled us to seek for shelter in the nearest bay. In endeavouring to keep clear of the drift-ice, the vessel was carried against a rock with such violence, that it was feared she had sustained serious injury. Meanwhile we were glad to have reached a place of comparative security, though our patience was sorely exercised by a detention till the 28th of June, when we resolved to continue our voyage along the coast, in a Greenland skin (or woman's) boat; our friend Mr. Lassen of the Danish factory, being as weary of this detention as ourselves, resolving to accompany us with his family. On the evening of the 30th, we reached the colony of Julianenhaab in safety, whence we took our departure the following day for Lichtenau. Hearing of our approach, many of our Greenlanders came out to meet us, so that we were surrounded for some miles before we arrived at the settlement by a flotilla of about *fifty* kayaks. On landing, we were welcomed in the usual manner, by the singing of hymns, accompanied by the music of wind instruments. Our thankfulness for the mercy and protecting care of our God, vouchsafed to us during our long and perilous voyage, may be more easily conceived than expressed. The report made to us, of the prosperity of the congregation during the year past, rejoiced our hearts; yet we could not but grieve to miss several of its members, who at the time of our departure appeared to be in the vigour of health. Among these were four young brethren, all under the age of twenty-five years, who had lost their lives at sea."

FROM BR. G. MICHAEL IHRER.

*"Fredericksthal, July 6th, 1842.*

"DEAR BROTHER:—I willingly comply with your friendly invitation, to open a correspondence with you, and to give you some account of the progress of the work of the Lord at this youngest of our Greenland stations, in the establishment of which, my late revered father-in-law, Br. C. Kleinschmidt, took so prominent a part. Soon after our arrival here, in the summer of last year, we had the satisfaction to see most of our communicants collected round us; in conversation with whom, preparatory to their enjoyment of the Lord's Supper, we heard many expressions of thankfulness to God, for hav-



ing brought us again to a flock, with the majority of whom we were personally acquainted. Their declarations on the subject of their own religious experience, and their earnest desire to partake of the feast, which Christ himself has instituted, were very edifying to us. Having learnt, that many of them were on the point of setting out for the neighbourhood of Cape Farewell, where they frequently meet with their heathen countrymen from the eastward, we held a special meeting with them, at which we admonished them to let their conversation be such as it becometh the gospel of Christ, and to invite the strangers to come hither, where they would have an opportunity of hearing the gospel. They did not omit to follow our counsel, for towards the end of July, several boats' companies of heathen Greenlanders visited us from the south, under the guidance of some of our baptized members. To all that we told them of the love and mercy of Jesus, the Friend of sinners, they gave an attentive hearing; and on the hearts of some of them, the word spoken seemed to make more than a transient impression, for they repeatedly declared their readiness to come and live with us, if only their families would consent to accompany them. Others manifested the utmost indifference to our message, which they evidently considered as no better than an idle tale. One old man, whose very countenance revealed the power of darkness ruling in his breast, told us plainly,—that if he could get a little more tobacco, it was all he wanted in this world. When our Greenlanders returned to us the second time in autumn, we were grieved to find that notwithstanding the fine professions which they had made, none of the first-mentioned party were with them. In September, our people, who were still living in tents, began to get their winter houses into order. As the majority of them were now with us, the settlement assumed a very lively appearance, and the services at church were remarkably well attended. Towards the end of the month, we gathered our stock of vegetables, and felt truly thankful to our heavenly Father for the abundant supply of turnips, cabbages, carrots, &c., which he had bestowed upon us, and the use of which is very beneficial to the health of Europeans in this climate. The dried fruits, potatoes, and other garden productions sent us by our kind friends in Germany and Switzerland, were most acceptable, the more so as there were few crowberries (*Empetrum nigrum*) to be found upon our barren wastes, which often prove a pleasant substitute for the fruits of Europe. Even the Greenlanders consider the use of them of benefit to their health. In the month of October, we visited most of the scattered members of our flocks, and held meetings and private conversations with them, inviting the communicants of their number to attend the approaching celebration of the Lord's Supper. The sequel proved that our exhortations were not unheeded, for soon after our return we had the satisfaction to see the majority of them hastening in their skin-boats to Fredericksthal, and sitting down with us at the table of the Lord. Over the spiritual state of many of these dear souls we could unfeignedly rejoice; others there were, from whose unreserved disclosures we were constrained to draw the inference, that they had not always maintained their ground against the powers of darkness, by whom they had been assailed; but had been guilty of deviations, for which they professed

their sincere repentance. Such experiences distress, but do not discourage us. Against a congregation almost entirely gathered from the heathen, as this has been, Satan may be expected to make many a desperate effort, in the hope of recovering his lost prey; and the knowledge and apprehension of Christian truth being necessarily imperfect, he has an advantage in the conflict, which he does not possess under other and more favourable circumstances. Nevertheless, we dare not refuse, even to unestablished and partially instructed believers, their title to be considered children of God, and to enjoy the privileges of his house. The mist of ignorance and superstition which still surrounds them, and tends to bewilder their spirits, we trust, is gradually dispersing, under the influence of the Sun of Righteousness; and the word of reconciliation, through the blood of Jesus, we believe, is applied with power to their hearts by the Holy Spirit, however unsatisfactory their account of what they have experienced may be to an ordinary inquirer. In the beginning of November, our people were for the most part assembled around us, and the special meetings for the different classes of the congregation were recommenced. Of the daily evening services, that held on Tuesday was for the communicants, and that on Saturday for the received members. The eagerness with which the children and young people attend the day-schools afforded us much pleasure, as did also their general proficiency in learning. The use of the New Testament continued to be a means of great blessing to all who are able to read; and many a Greenland family also, at this place, has found cause to bless the name of the Lord for the possession of this treasure. The celebration of the great festivals of the Christian church, was rendered very lively by the numerous attendance of our people, who seldom failed to come to us from the places where they might happen to be staying.

“By the mercy of our God, we have been preserved, with few exceptions, in good health, and been enabled to perform our severally allotted duties. Our occasional voyages along the coast in an *umiak* or woman's boat, are always toilsome and often perilous, but we cannot dispense with them, if we are to visit our scattered people, and to obtain the articles necessary for our subsistence. It was but yesterday, that I returned with Br. Uellner from a fatiguing voyage of eight days, undertaken for the purpose of fetching our share of the cargo of the Danish vessel, which was lying in the distant harbour of Julianenhaab. For the protection vouchsafed to us on this occasion, we cannot be too thankful.

“On the erection of a detached school-house, we cannot at present venture, as we could hardly find a spot contiguous to our mission premises where it would be sufficiently protected from the fury of the storms which prevail here, chiefly from the north-east and the south-east. We have, therefore, determined to render our church somewhat more impervious to the wind, and consequently warmer, and better adapted to school purposes, by papering it within, and giving the paper a coat of oil-paint. Such of our pupils as are insufficiently clad, chiefly the children of poor destitute widows, we have begun to provide with suitable clothing, with the help of the fund which our

dear Christain friends in Britain and on the Continent have placed at our disposal, requiring, however, in ordinary cases, that some service adapted to their age and sex shall be performed in return. This we do for their own sakes, and we are glad to find that they understand the object of it, and its reasonableness. The sick, and the utterly helpless and indigent, especially widows and orphans, receive gratuitous relief out of this valuable fund, the establishment of which has been an act of real mercy and benevolence."

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III.—MEMOIR OF SR. FREDERICA WILHELMINA ALBRECHT, WHO DEPARTED APRIL 23, 1842, AT NAIN, IN LABRADOR.\*

(Compiled by her Husband.)

"MY late dear wife was born September 26, 1810, at Niesky, where her parents, brother and sister Jung, then resided. Soon after her birth, they were called to serve the mission in the Danish West Indies, whither she accompanied them, as an infant six months old. The preserving care of her heavenly Guardian was remarkably manifested during this journey. On their arrival at Hamburg, their covered wagon was examined in a very rude manner by the officials, one of whom thrust a pike into all the contents of the wagon, and amongst the rest, into the basket containing the child. The parents being engaged at the custom-house, did not immediately observe what was passing; but, on looking round at the wagon, the mother perceived it, and cried out to the man, in alarm—"There's a child in the basket!" Happily the infant had escaped uninjured, and all further search was put an end to. After a tedious and dangerous voyage by way of North America, they arrived safe and well at their place of destination. In a short paper, written by my late wife previous to her confirmation, she says:—

"In my fifth year I was brought back to Europe by a missionary couple, and placed in the institution at Kleinwelke, for the education of children of missionaries. Here I soon became quite at home, and was very happy. As I grew up, and could understand what was said to us in the children's meetings, I enjoyed many blessings from the the Lord. On our festival celebrations and prayer-days, I dedicated myself to our Saviour as his property, and besought Him to make me a truly obedient child, and a pleasure to those who had the care of me. A prayer-day during the Passion-season, was especially blessed to me; my heart was so deeply impressed with the conviction that my Saviour had died on the cross for *my* sins also, that

\* This brief memoir, with the subjoined extract of a letter from Br. Albrecht, presents an affecting picture of the privations and sufferings to which our missionary brethren and sisters in Labrador are exposed, in cases of severe illness. Destitute of competent medical aid, and deprived of many of the comforts and alleviations which are to be met with at home, they can do little else than cast themselves on the mercy and faithfulness of the Good Physician, and leave themselves submissively in His hands.—ED.



I thought that nothing could sever me from Him; but, alas! the happy feeling gradually vanished, and I became more and more indifferent to Him.

“‘June 4th, 1842, I was admitted into the choir of girls. On thus closing the years of my childhood, I reviewed, in the presence of the Lord, the numerous mercies, spiritual and temporal, which he had bestowed upon me, and asked myself what I had rendered Him in return. Then I was constrained to cry out, with shame and deep compunction,—

“Lord, I approach Thy mercy-seat,  
And pray Thee to forgive me;  
With contrite heart I Thee intreat,  
Show pity, and receive me.  
Cast all my sins and trespasses  
Into the ocean of Thy grace,  
And them no more remember.”

“‘December 11th, I had the privilege of being present at the holy communion, and the blessing which I received on this occasion, has left a deep impression on my heart. Being now about to enter on the preparatory instruction for that sacred ordinance, it is my most fervent prayer to our Saviour, that I may so improve the opportunity, as never to have occasion to look back upon it with regret, and that I may, through His grace, adhere to the covenant into which I am about to enter with Him, till He shall call me to Himself.’”

“March 1st, 1828, she was received into the congregation, and shortly afterwards entered into the choir of single sisters. In April, 1830, she was engaged as teacher in the same school in which she had so happily passed her childhood. She entered upon this important office with fear and trembling, under a deep sense of her insufficiency; but, after a nine years’ service, she could joyfully thank the Lord for the support and help which He had granted her. She often declared, that this period was the happiest period of her life. She loved and was beloved, and enjoyed good health, till the last two years, when she had occasional attacks of nervous weakness.

“In 1839, she received a call to join me in the service of the Labrador mission. Devoted, as she was, to the Lord’s will, the acceptance of a call to Labrador was a matter of considerable self-denial to her, especially as her constitution was but weakly; yet she complied with it in reliance on her heavenly Guide, whose help she had experienced in time past. We were married April 21st; our hearts were at once united, and we promised each other, to keep the prize of our high calling of God in Christ Jesus steadily in view. We set out from Kleinwelke, May 2d, accompanied by the good wishes and prayers of many friends. The parting from a place where she had spent nearly the whole of her life, and which was endeared to her by so many happy remembrances, was heavy, and still heavier was the separation from her dear mother, to whom she cleaved with truly childlike affection. Her heart fainted at the thought that she would see her no more on earth.

“After a prosperous journey by land and sea, we reached Nain,  
VOL. VIII.—18

August 21st. She now applied herself with great cheerfulness to her new and arduous duties; and though she had often to feel that her willingness outran her strength, she likewise experienced that the Lord can increase strength to them that have no might. In the October following, she had to struggle with an attack of illness, from which however, by the help of God, she soon recovered.

"November 18th, 1840, she was rejoiced by the birth of a son; but her joy was soon changed into mourning, as it pleased the Lord to take our child unto himself after a four weeks' illness. She was greatly afflicted by this bereavement, and it was some time before she could reconcile herself to the dispensation, and feel that even his chastisements are naught but love. 'Through the mercy of God, however, her troubled heart was comforted, and peace returned to her bosom.

"In September, 1841, she began to complain of great internal weakness, accompanied by many alarming symptoms. The disorder baffled all the means which were employed, and a long school of suffering now commenced, in which her faith was put to a severe trial. Her Lord intended to refine her dear-bought soul in the furnace of affliction, and thus prepare it for the heavenly kingdom. In her diary, she thus expresses herself on the subject, on her 31st birthday, the last which she spent in this vale of tears: 'Many tears, both of joy and grief, flowed down my cheeks, as I yesterday evening reviewed the days of the past year. From the beginning to the end, it has been full of afflictive experiences; and, had not Thy hand sustained me, O faithful Saviour, I must have sunk under the pressure. But Thou didst hasten to succour and to strengthen me, so that, at its close, I can utter no voice but that of thanksgiving; Thou hast done to me far better than my deserts; to Thy name be, therefore, praise and glory! I commend myself anew, for the coming year, in which my prospects are, indeed, but gloomy, to Thy further care and guidance. Go Thou before me, blessed Saviour, on the narrow path, and, through Thy grace, I will follow Thee, step for step, with childlike resignation; and thus, with a bowed, yet joyful heart, I commence another year of my pilgrimage. At the same time it is my earnest prayer, that Thy views with me may this year be more fully attained. No pain or suffering comes by chance, and my corrupted heart requires the fire of trial to purify it from its dross. May Thy Holy Spirit disclose to me more and more the depths of my own heart; then I shall have sufficient employment with myself. Yea, be not weary of me, O Lord! I would most gladly be Thy sole property; yet I stand continually in my own light, forgetful that my power and striving can do nothing.'

"At the commencement of the present year, it seemed as if the disorder had taken a favourable turn, and the prospect of being restored to activity filled her heart with joy. She was often exceedingly distressed to see her sisters overwhelmed with work, while she was obliged to lie inactive—an addition to their cares and burdens. Frequently would she ejaculate, 'Help them, O my Saviour, and have pity on Thy poor child!'

"The apparent improvement was, alas, of no long continuance;

the cough and expectoration still remained, and the pain in her left side was such, that she could not bear to lie upon it throughout her illness. In the latter half of January, she grew evidently worse, and became impressed with the conviction that the Lord would take her to Himself. Her whole soul was now occupied with the joyful prospect of a speedy release from the groaning tabernacle. On my remarking to her, that it seemed as if her illness would be the means of her consummation, and asking what was the ground of her hope, she said—'Believe me, our Saviour is preparing me in stillness: I am greatly blessed; I feel His peace, and rejoice in prospect of my dissolution; but the idea of separation from you pierces me to the heart. Dear Saviour, do Thou Thyself loose this tie! Pray for me, that my sufferings may not be protracted, and that my faith may endure to the end.'

"Lavater's Bible Extracts for mourners was a source of much consolation to her. Resigned as she was to the Lord's will, she gladly gave in to the hope, excited on any abatement of the malady, of being spared to me yet longer. But the Lord had otherwise determined. April 11th she was seized with spasms, and looked forwards with composure to her summons home. She took an affecting farewell of the sisters, thanking them for all the love which they had shown her, and then asked me, with a feeble voice, whether I thought that our Saviour would now take her to Himself. On my replying in the affirmative, she said—'So do I, and I feel His peace.'

"The spasms ceased in the evening, but on the 16th, they returned with increased violence. We now took a solemn farewell of each other for this life. With many tears I commended her in my prayer to Him, who had given her to me, imploring Him to be with her in the last struggle, and preserve her faith lively and steadfast to the end. In the night following she slept several hours, which she had not done for a length of time, and was better the next day. Thus she continued, with occasional attacks of spasm, till the 22nd, when they became so threatening, that I performed the mournful office of imparting to her the last blessing of the church. 'The agony which she endured often forced from me the sigh,—'Help, Lord; come and release thy dear-bought sheep!' a petition in which she joined from the depth of her soul. Towards midnight, she uttered a joyful exclamation—'My Saviour is coming! I see Him in a beautiful green pasture; He has a white robe in His hand,—yes, it is for me!' Soon after she continued—'He is coming nearer; He will take me presently. What bliss!' She now grew gradually weaker, but was for the most part sensible till 3 o'clock, when she asked—'Is our Saviour there?' adding, directly—'Hush, hush! He comes.' Shortly after, she asked if I were present, and on my assuring her that I was, she said, 'And where is the Saviour? Ah! He too is here, and now we are all together again.' And thus she fell asleep in Jesus. Her age was thirty-one years and a half.

"I have lost in her an affectionate and faithful helpmate, and none but my Saviour, who was her all and all, can comfort me. May He grant me the favour, when my race is run, to be united with her eternally, and with her to sing His praises! And may my last end be like hers!"



[From the "Periodical Accounts," &c.]

#### IV. LABRADOR.

##### *Extracts of Private Correspondence.*

FROM NAIN.

"YOUR kind letter found me in circumstances of the deepest affliction. My heart was filled with anguish in remembrance of the treasure I had been called to resign, and in the daily experience of privations, which none can rightly estimate but those who have endured them. You both can and will sympathize with me, when I inform you, that on the 23rd of April last, it pleased the Lord to take home to Himself my beloved wife, after eight months of weakness and suffering. Her lot is unspeakably blessed; but I am made to feel that my journey is still through a vale of tears.

"I know not whether I mentioned to you, in my last letter, that my dear wife was far from well when the Harmony visited us last year. I thought at the time, that her illness was chiefly caused by the conflict of feelings, which attended the perusal of letters congratulating us on the birth of a dear infant, whose smiles no longer cheered our hearts, and by whose removal her tender spirit had been deeply wounded. The sequel, however, proved, that her complaint was more serious than we had imagined. She began to suffer from sickness and relaxation of the stomach and bowels; and these symptoms were soon followed by fever, headache, cough, oppression on the chest, and violent pains in the left side. No doctor was at hand, and we knew not how to treat a case of this kind. In vain did we search through and through the few medical books within our reach, and try one remedy after the other. Up to the end of September no improvement had taken place; the patient rather grew worse and weaker. The prospect was gloomy indeed; a winter of eight months was before us; we knew not to whom to apply for help, but to the good Physician Himself. In the first days of January there appeared something like a favourable change, and we ventured once again to cherish hope; but before the end of the month there was a return of all the more alarming symptoms, and *that* with increased violence. In March it became evident that her recovery was hopeless, and in the beginning of April she was already too weak to walk about, so that I had to carry her from her bed to her couch, whenever she could bear to be moved. As she could only lie on the right side, owing to the severe pain in her left breast, her situation was truly distressing, particularly as from the very commencement of her illness, her cough seldom allowed her to sleep. On the 22nd of April I imparted to her the blessing of the Lord and of the Church, for her departure, the very day on which, three years before, our marriage had taken place at Kleinwelke: words cannot describe what I then felt. About half past four the following morning, her dear-bought soul was gently released, and permitted to enter the mansions

of heavenly rest. By her removal I feel as if I had lost every thing; for she was not only a tender and affectionate wife, but also a faithful follower of Jesus; united to him by living faith, and ever desirous to know and to do his will. Her soul pleased the Lord, therefore hastened He to take her away. After reading the above, you will readily believe that the past year has been one of heavy trial to me. For eight months I had to nurse my dear suffering wife, and meanwhile to take my share in all the duties and labours incident to the missionary calling in this country, and which included the general management of our store. Many and fervent were my prayers for help, and often did the dear sufferer join me in thanking the Lord for the measure of it which he vouchsafed. As the period of her sufferings drew to a close I became seriously unwell myself; Br. Lundberg had to suffer from erysipelas in the face, Br. Fritsche from the influenza, and Sr. Lundberg from a complaint of a similar kind. As to our Esquimaux, nearly every family was attacked by the prevailing malady. On every side, there was nothing but trouble and sorrow. Yet, when we cried unto the Lord in our distress, He heard our prayers, and sent us help and deliverance; to Him alone do I now look for comfort and support, in my state of affliction and loneliness, and I can declare to his praise that he does not withhold them. While I commend myself to your prayers I would intreat you, at the same time, to remember my venerable mother-in-law, Sr. Jung, who, by the departure of my dear wife, has been bereft of the last of her six children.

C. G. ALBRECHT."

"We return our cordial thanks to your Society, for the supply of Esquimaux hymn-books and school-books which we have received, and to the British and Foreign Bible Society for some hundred copies of detached portions of Scripture. The distribution of these several books has hitherto been made in the following manner:—hymn-books are given to all who can read with facility, to which class belong nearly all the inhabitants of our three older stations, with the exception of very young children. There are, however, children of from five to six years of age, who are really good readers. Of the printed portions of Scripture, a copy is given to every family in which there is a reader, for purposes of family devotion; for it often happens, that two, three, or four families who, in winter, are inmates of one house, occupy, in summer, as many separate tents, at a distance from each other. Every child attending the school, that is a good reader, likewise receives a copy of these publications, as they are expected to commit to memory longer or shorter passages of the Word of God.

"We pray the Lord richly to bless the dear Christian friends who in so many ways approve themselves benefactors to this mission. To several of their number I would gladly write, but my eyes are so weak that I can scarcely see to do it, even with the help of spectacles. The malignant influenza, which prevailed here from March to June, brought me to the very brink of the grave. With the exception of Sr. Fritsche, we were all sufferers from it; and to many of our Esquimaux it proved fatal, as you will learn from our official letter.

During our attendance on the poor patients, we had many edifying and cheering proofs that the word of the cross is applied with power to their hearts, by the Holy Spirit. On one occasion, we heard a young married woman, shortly before her departure, earnestly exhorting her husband to turn to Jesus with his whole heart, that they might see one another again in that blessed place to which she was hastening. Another imparted her maternal blessing to all her children in succession, with many impressive admonitions to them, and many prayers on their behalf. A young man who brought the remains of his father hither for interment, on being reminded of the necessity of being 'always ready,' inasmuch as we know not the hour when the Son of man may come, answered, with a cheerful countenance—"I know that I shall go to Jesus—I am ready to depart whenever he may call me." A few days after he was himself a corpse; his age was only twenty-five years. A little girl, not much above three years old, who was drowned in a pond to which she was sent to fetch water, had said, a short time before, to her mother, 'My Father is there!'—pointing with her hand to heaven; and the very day before her departure she exclaimed,—'Mother! I shall soon go to Jesus.' By the numerous deaths that have taken place, the number of widows and orphans has been greatly increased, towards whose support we are very thankful to be able to contribute out of the fund placed at our disposal for this purpose, by Christian friends in Europe. At our Easter-services, two European visitors attended, with much apparent devotion. One of them was glad to give us a Spanish dollar for an English Bible, and thankfully accepted a prayer-book, and a few tracts, which we had much pleasure in offering to him.

J. LUNDBERG."

"With the exception of Br. Lundberg, no member of our mission family had so much to suffer from the influenza as myself; my strength was quite prostrated, and both head and chest were severely affected; incessant coughing, especially in the night, wore me almost out. To add to our distress, our poor baby was likewise ill, and required constant attention. Such were our nights, and the days were equally comfortless; from morning till evening, the Esquimaux were coming to us for medicines, or requesting to be visited; and as I was the only brother able to leave the house, I had to attend to these latter applications, though often more of an invalid than those who sent for me. Meanwhile I had to hold meetings and funerals as often as circumstances required, or my strength permitted. It was truly a troublous period, which we shall long have cause to remember.

F. C. FRITSCHÉ."

"Through the protecting care of our God, we have been brought in safety across the ocean, and permitted to enter upon our joint service of the mission among the Esquimaux inhabiting this desolate coast. Our visit to Hopedale was rendered somewhat mournful, by the afflictive circumstances of our dear Br. and Sr. Gliisch, who had just received intelligence of the early departure of their two dear children at the mission-school at Kleinwelke. This distressing news



reached them the very day before they had arranged a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Br. Glitsch's birth, on which occasion, you may easily believe, we were more disposed to weep than to rejoice with him and his dear wife. I am thankful to add, that they are both graciously supported under this sore trial. We still remember, with pleasure and gratitude, the many spiritual and temporal blessings we enjoyed during our visits in Germany and in London, and while we cordially thank our dear brethren and friends for their kindness towards us, we earnestly entreat them to remember us in their prayers. We have just been appointed to succeed Br. and Sr. Freitag at Hebron.

F. ERDMAN."

#### FROM HOPEDALE.

"I am thankful to be able to confirm the favourable report of our Esquimaux congregation which I sent you last year. We have reason to believe, that the work of grace in their hearts is proceeding, though we cannot tell of many striking exhibitions of it. We must again commend the diligence which they showed last summer in availing themselves of the large supply of fish which the Lord was pleased to send. The consequence was, that not only every family had a sufficiency of the necessities of life during the ensuing winter, but that our people had it in their power to relieve the wants of several of their countrymen at Kippokak. Four Esquimaux from that place were hereby induced to remove hither, in whom we are glad to perceive an earnest desire after the word of faith.

"I continue to be of opinion, that the possession of wooden boats is rather beneficial than injurious to the Esquimaux at this place. Most of the boats in question are two-masted shallops, and, as far as I am aware, they are turned to good account by our people. I have never known them more active in their proper calling, or more disposed to take advantage of the suggestions we offer, or the help we are ever ready to afford.

J. P. STOCK."

"'Marvellous are Thy works, and that my soul knoweth right well.' (Ps. cxxxix. 14.) These words, which, since the 3d of March last, have been constantly recurring to my mind, are in entire consonance with those which you were led to address to a sorrowing father, and a weeping mother, in endeavouring to comfort them over the sore bereavement with which they have been visited. We do indeed feel, that the wound from which we are suffering has been inflicted by the Lord's own hand, and that no hand but His can effectually heal it; meanwhile, we rejoice in the assurance that the Lord does not cast off for ever, but though He cause grief, yet will He have compassion according to the multitude of His mercies. Of this truth I was anew convinced on the 3d of March, the day on which my dear wife was delivered of a still-born child. Before her delivery, she was brought apparently to the very brink of the grave; but though I almost despaired of her preservation, the Lord heard my prayers, and sent help in the time of her extremity: for this mercy we desire to praise His name. What we have felt, on receiving the intelligence of the de-

parture of both our dear children, Louisa and Julius, I am unable to describe. How truly were my forebodings respecting them realized! We have still two children left; Constantine, in Kleinwelke school, and Augustus, three and a half years old, who is still with us. May it please the Lord to spare them to us, and to bless the endeavours made, to train them up for Him.

“Our official letter mentions the departure of Boaz. We feel the loss of this worthy man deeply. He was a true believer in Jesus, a man of sterling integrity, always ready to support us, and exceedingly concerned, when he observed any want of uprightness or fidelity in his countrymen.

“On the whole, we can give our people the character of being active and diligent in their calling. They are seldom to be seen idle or unoccupied; as a proof of this, I may mention that nearly every father of a family possesses a sailing-boat; of these there are now sixteen or seventeen, and about as many small row-boats, which they have built themselves. We are at present busily occupied in the construction of a large boat for the use of the mission; the old one, called the Union, having become quite unfit for use; and we need such a vessel for the occasional conveyance of our goods from place to place. Captain Taylor has given us the needful directions concerning the size and form of the sails, and the length of the masts. This boat will be forty-five feet long; it will do our Esquimaux great credit, and will be a proof, that they are really making progress in civilization and the practice of useful arts. Z. GLITSCH.”

FROM OKKAK.

“Between new-year and Easter, we had the pleasure to see all our people collected around us, and to have daily opportunities of instructing them in the things which make for their everlasting peace, and for their temporal comfort. The seed we were favoured to scatter, was not scattered in vain, and though some of the plants which sprang from it seemed feeble and sickly, and some weeds sown by an enemy's hand did not fail to show themselves, we had abundant reason to thank our gracious Master, for the blessing vouchsafed to our humble labours. In the garden of the Lord, some trees are always to be found that throw up wild shoots, and require consequently much attention and pruning, yet even these are enabled in due season to produce fruits of righteousness. With reference to the year past, we may thankfully declare that we had more cause for joy than for grief, in the walk and conversation of our Esquimaux brethren and sisters: many were advanced in the privileges of the church, and at the close of the year, the number of souls under our care amounted to 361.

“G. F. KNAUSS.”

“We thank you sincerely for your condolence with us on the loss of our dear infant, over which the Lord has richly comforted us, so that we have been able to go on our way rejoicing. I may declare the same in regard to two other family bereavements, of which we received intelligence on the arrival of the Harmony, a few weeks ago.

I refer to the departure of my dear and venerable father, and to that of a beloved and valued sister. The former closed his laborious service of forty-two years on the very day on which, two years before, he had solemnly imparted to me his paternal blessing, an occasion which I shall never forget, for I felt assured that we were bidding each other a last farewell. From his youth, trials and difficulties had been his portion, but he had been favoured to see rich fruit both of his spiritual and temporal activity. The settlement of Lindheim in Esthonia, at which many years of his life were spent, was, in a great measure, the work of his own hands. Here he was favoured to behold the gradual formation of an establishment, consisting of six larger or smaller buildings, the superintendence of which, with that of the gardens, corn-fields, and meadows, gained from a region abounding in forests and morasses, drew largely upon his mental and bodily powers. During the latter years of his life he had the chief management of an institution, in which from twenty to thirty girls were educated. How faithfully and successfully he meanwhile laboured, for the spiritual good of the peasantry of the surrounding district, is best known to his gracious Lord. During my last visit to him, I had many opportunities of witnessing the affection and esteem cherished for him by persons in every rank of life.

“Since I last addressed you, I have been called to take a more active part in the management of the temporal concerns of this station, and have already been made to experience how much I lack the wisdom and patience necessary for the right discharge of my allotted duties. O that I might always bear in mind, that the work in which I am thus engaged, is as much a service rendered to my Lord as that which is of a more directly spiritual character, and that, for the right performance of it, I stand equally in need of his grace and strength.”

“A. FREITAG.”

“You will be pleased to hear that music is at present flourishing among us. Our congregation takes great delight in psalmody,—and there are few of our hymn-tunes, even of the more difficult ones, that they do not sing with facility and correctness. Our company of violin-players is complete, and we have two clarionets, by the help of which the performance of chorales and anthems at our festive and liturgical services is rendered more complete.

“It may interest you to hear, that last winter I met with one of my countrymen, who could converse with me in English.\* The individual of whom I speak was born in the South, and having spent most of his life with the traders, has learned to speak English tolerably well. He afterwards accompanied one of these people to Ungava Bay, whence he came to Hebron, as soon as the period of his engagement was expired. Last winter he found his way to Okkak. His behaviour was marked by more civility and modesty than Esquimaux generally exhibit. On my inquiring why he had left his master, and came to the believers, he replied that he was anxious to obtain in-

\* The writer here speaks of himself as a native of Labrador, where his parents were missionaries for many years.



struction in the word of God. I exhorted him to remain faithful to his purpose—and to make good use of the advantages he enjoyed.

“F. MARTIN.”

FROM HEBRON.

“Last winter I had a good deal to suffer from a sore leg, but was thankful that it did not prevent my devoting a considerable portion of my time to the work of translation. My version of the twelve minor prophets, which I finished some time ago, is still undergoing the needful revision by my brethren at the other stations; but I trust it will be in readiness to send you next year: meanwhile I have been proceeding with the translation of the remaining portions of the Old Testament, and have that of the book of Joshua, by this time, ready for transcribing. Besides the two Esquimaux tracts which I have already forwarded to you, entitled the ‘Infant Preachers,’ and ‘Conversation between a Mother and her Child,’ I herewith send two others, on the subject of the sufferings and death of Christ, in the hope that the Committee of the Religious Tract Society will be kindly disposed, as heretofore, to assist your society in the publication of them. The circulation of such tracts we have found to be attended with great benefit. Though we cannot tell of any remarkable awakenings that have been produced by them, we have had sufficient proofs that they are made the means of drawing attention to the one thing needful, and imparting useful instruction both as to doctrine and practice. They not only direct the reader to the word of God, but they also illustrate and apply the blessed truths therein contained. We have often found that the reading of a tract has led to useful and edifying conversation among the members of a family or the inmates of a house, and induced them to refer to the Holy Scriptures for the information they needed. Many a tract is the companion of the hunter or the seal-catcher on his hazardous expeditions, and thus obtains a reading, when a copy of the New Testament cannot be referred to. For the sake of our young people, to whom it is so important to present divine truth under a variety of aspects, we are especially anxious to have a supply of suitable tracts. Of the members of our congregation, there are still about twenty who are unable to read: these have all been born and brought up in heathenism, and we cannot, therefore, expect much from them in the way of learning; they are, however, very thankful when any thing is read to them. One of these poor people was made very uneasy about his spiritual state, by the contents of one of the tracts first sent to us, for he felt that his profession of faith in Christ was not thoroughly sincere, and that his conduct was not such as becometh the gospel. Being led to serious self-examination, he learnt to know himself as a sinner, and we trust, also to know Jesus as his Saviour, and to experience that his blood cleanseth from all sin. I have begun to make a translated extract of a work sent us some years ago, entitled ‘Lessons on the Old and New Testament,’ in questions and answers, by Rachel Howard: and should be glad to know, if there is any likelihood of our

obtaining assistance from the Religious Tract Society in the printing of it. Perhaps you can kindly ascertain this for me.

“L. MORHARDT.”

“You ask me how many Esquimaux may be living between Hebron and Killinek, (Cape Chudleigh). I cannot answer this question very accurately, but I do not think it greatly exceeds a hundred; Saeglek is the chief station; about sixty persons may dwell there. The number of settlers in the Ungava district I am unable to state, but, from what I have heard, I am led to conclude that it is likely rather to diminish than to increase.

“By the loss of the large floats of timber which we were bringing from Nappartok, our Esquimaux are likely to be sufferers in various ways, and not the least, by the loss of the employment they would have had during the winter, in sawing the timber into boards, or cutting it into fire-wood. Such a calamity has never before occurred to this mission.

“JONA. MENTZEL.”

“The declarations of many of the young people of whom I had the special charge, during my service in Okkak, and who were forty-seven in number, were often such as to afford me satisfaction and encouragement. This was especially the case with the communicants and the candidates for the Lord’s Supper, many of whom appeared to speak of spiritual things from the experience of their own hearts, while their lives bore testimony to the power of divine grace. The superintendence of the schools has again occupied a large portion of my time, and the Lord has not withholden his blessing from my feeble endeavours to train up the dear children for Him. In Labrador, where parental discipline is scarcely known, this is no easy task, yet I have already learnt, by experience, that more is to be effected by gentleness than by severity, in the attempt to educate even the rude children of the Esquimaux: to tell them how much they grieve our Saviour by their disobedience, is one of the surest means of restraining them in their career of wildness and frivolity, and rendering them orderly and teachable. I had sixty-five children in pretty regular attendance at the school, from eight to twelve o’clock in the morning of each day. The majority of them seemed to attend willingly, and to take pleasure in learning.

F. T. VOLPRECHT.”

## V. SURINAM.

EXTRACT OF LETTERS FROM BR. W. TREU TO THE MISSION BOARD.

“Paramaribo, Oct. 15th, 1841.

“Sept. 23d. BR. JANSA set out for Charlottenburg, to supply, for the present, the place of Br. Wiinsche, who returned from thence on the preceding day. The latter has visited several plantations on the Commewyne and Warappa creek; and I too lately spent a week on the former plantations. Our school-assistant Christian, my former bellows-blower, to whom, for the last four months; I have given in-

structions on the organ, was so far advanced that he could play for me in all the meetings which I held on this circuit.

"I met with individuals on most of the estates, who received the word with joy, and who seek to follow the Saviour, though in much weakness. Many, however, importune us for baptism, without knowing the meaning of it, or feeling the misery of sin; and others, again, rest contentedly in the old heathenish superstitions of their fathers. On the very first day of my journey, I was under the painful necessity of excluding a baptized negro on the plantation Zoelen, who had fallen into the sin of adultery. A deep impression appeared to be made on all present by this act of discipline. The poor backslider himself did not deny his transgression, and his expressions of penitence seemed to be sincere; on which account I recommended him to the kind notice of the baptized members. His wife, who is likewise baptized, expressed herself with great feeling and compassion for him; and as he has given up the unlawful connection, nothing need prevent his readmission, ere long, to his former privileges. In general, the baptized on this estate give us pleasure: they are despised and persecuted, not only by their heathen brethren, but by many of the new people also, who still seek their pleasure in worldly dissipation.

"On another plantation I baptized an old negro woman, who had more feeling of her sinfulness, and more desire after the Saviour, than knowledge of his word. On very few plantations, alas! are any negroes to be found who can read and instruct others.

"A great mortality prevails at present at Paramaribo, especially amongst the sailors. The military hospital is filled with patients, and corpses are almost daily carried out. The medical men say, that the disease is akin to the yellow fever now raging at Demerara, but of a mitigated form, not being indigenous here. Amongst our negro flock there have been fewer deaths than usual this month, though cases of severe illness are numerous. Thanks be to the Lord our preserver, that He has hitherto preserved our mission family from this epidemic!"

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## VI. MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

### 1. *New Fairfield, Canada.*

Br. Henry Bachman returned to this station on the 26th of February last, at a time when Br. Abraham Luckenbach was seriously indisposed. We are happy to be able to state, that Br. Luckenbach's health has since been mercifully restored. At his request, this veteran missionary will retire from the service of our Indian missions, in which he has been so long and faithfully engaged, and remove to Bethlehem, Penna. Br. Jesse Vogler, late of the Westfield mission, has already with his family left this western station, in order to labour in future at New Fairfield, in Canada.



## 2. *Westfield, Missouri Territory.*

Here too, as in New Fairfield, the last winter has been one of protracted and unusual severity. The members of the mission family and the congregation had, however, been in general favoured with good health, and the work of grace displayed in the hearts of several Indians, who had been notoriously profligate, added another practical commentary to the delightful truth, "but where sin abounded, grace did much more abound."—Rom. 5: 15.

## 3. *Cherokee Mission.*

The petition of our missionaries among this interesting Indian tribe to establish a new mission and school station on the head waters of Spring Creek, had been favourably received and sanctioned by the National Council. This mission has received the name of **NEW SPRING PLACE**. Br. Miles Vogler, assisted by the brethren Ruede, Bishop and Smith, continue to visit those of the Cherokee flock, who reside in the southern settlement on the waters of the Barren Fork, as also to attend to the week and Sunday schools at Beattie's Prairie and New Spring Place.

Br. G. Bishop in his letter to the editor, dated May 23d, ulto, writes:—"We live in the enjoyment of health and peace with each other, and though we sometimes feel lonesome, yet we are not forsaken, for He that has said: 'Go and teach all nations,' has also graciously promised, what we experience: 'Lo! I am with you always!'"

"The past winter has been of uncommon severity, much wind and cold weather prevailing, sometimes for weeks. The deepest snow that fell was six inches in depth. In consequence we had only a small number of children attending school, who showed some love for school however, by hardly allowing the most boisterous weather to prevent their coming. Two weeks ago I visited the people, and explored the north-west branch of Spring Creek to its head, about three miles from our cabin. My principal aim was to get children to school, and encourage the parents to attend divine service;—I was everywhere received in a very friendly manner. I do not think the neighbourhood affords a great many children, within a reasonable school-going distance, but, let us not despise the day of small things, lest we be ashamed one day, when the Saviour shall say: Why did you not do the *small things* I gave you to do, thou art not worthy of greater?"

"It may be interesting to know, that on the 3d of June a council of all the tribes, west of the Mississippi, is to convene at Tahlequah, twenty miles below New Spring Place.

"Remember the poor heathen and the missionaries in your prayers. Oh! how greatly do we need the prayers of our believing brethren at home! May the incense of the prayer of faith more generally arise to our Lord, from the hearts of those who know the value of their own covenant of grace, in behalf of all who are still dead in trespasses and sin!"

4. *South Africa.*

The recent intelligence from *Shiloh* in the Tambukki country, and *Clarkson*, a station among the Fingoes, is of the most cheering and delightful nature. Days of "richest blessing," had been vouchsafed to the sable flock at Shiloh, and several persons from different heathen tribes in the neighbourhood, had been admitted to the privileges of the church. "On these holy days," Br. Bonatz writes, "the Lord's presence was powerfully felt in our midst, and tears were seen to flow down the dark cheeks of many, who had hitherto remained steeled against every impression of God's holy Spirit!"

In the vicinity of *Clarkson*, some of the Fingoo converts had of their own accord, erected a small chapel for divine service, whenever our missionaries should pay them a visit. This little sanctuary of the Most High now consecrates a spot, which had been formerly desecrated by the most unhallowed scenes and revolting practices of the heathen.

VII. *Enumeration of all the Missionary Stations of the United Brethren's Church, together with the names of the Missionaries employed, toward the close of the year 1842.*

I. GREENLAND,—commenced 1733.

4 *Settlements*,—New Herrnhut, Lichtenfels, Lichtenau and Fredericksthal.

26 *Missionaries*.—Married, Ulbricht, Herbrich, Melhose, C. Kögel, Val. Müller, J. Kögel, Ihrer, J. P. Lund, Tietzen, Baus; unmarried, Brn. Richter, C. Lund, Hasting, Asboe, Kleinschmidt, Uellner.

II. LABRADOR,—1770.

4 *Settlements*,—Nain, Hopedale, Okkak and Hebron.

28 *Missionaries*.—Married, Lundberg, Fritsche, Stock, Glitsch, Beck, Knaus, Herzberg, A. Freytag, Morhardt, Menzel, Erdman.

Unmarried, Brn. Albrecht, Ribbach, Martin, Vollprecht, Barsoe, Seldenschlo.

III. NORTH AMERICA,—1734.

3 *Stations*,—New Fairfield, Canada, Westfield, Missouri, and Cherokee mission, in the Indian Territory.

13 *Missionaries*.—Married, Luckenbach, Bachmann, Miksch, Jesse and Miles Vogler; *Unmarried*, Brn. Rüde, Bishop and Smith.

IV. DANISH WEST INDIES.—1732.

7 *Settlements* or *Stations*, New Herrnhut and Niesky, in St. Thomas; Friedensthal, Friedensberg, and Friedensfeld, in St. Croix; Bethany and Emmaus, in St. Jan.

39 *Missionaries*.—Married, Wied, Köster, Hartwig, Freytag, Hohe, Häuser, Müller, Cooke, Meyer, Menzel, Wedemann, Ziok, Plitt, Popp, Wolter, Gruhl,  
Unmarried, Brn. Gardin, Warner, Linke, Kummer, Kraemer.

## V. JAMAICA,—1744.

12 *Stations*.—Fairfield, New Eden, Irwin Hill, New Carmel, New Fulneck, Mesopotamia, New Bethlehem, New Nazareth, Lititz, Bethany, New Hope, Bethabara.

28 *Missionaries*.—Married, Zorn, Spence, Buchner, Elliot, Heath, Davies, Oates, Pfeiffer, Blandford, Prince, Feurig, and the unmarried br. F. Holland.

## VI. ANTIGUA,—1756.

7 *Stations*.—St. Johns, Gracehill, Gracebay, Newfield, Lebanon, Gracefield, Cedar-Hall.

23 *Missionaries*.—Married, Harvey, W. Reichel, Millar, Nedwill, Zetzche, Voss, Haugk, Thrän, Coates, Westerby, Baum, and the unmarried br. James Heath.

## VII. ST. KITTS,—1775.

3 *Stations*.—Basseterre, Bethesda, Bethel.

10 *Missionaries*, P. Rixecker, Oerter, Lichtenthäler, Münzer and Benj. Rixecker.

## VIII. BARBADOES,—1765.

4 *Stations*.—Bridgetown and Saron, Mount Tabor, Clifton Hill.

10 *Missionaries*.—Ellis, Klose, Kiildsen, Zippel, Humberstone.

## IX. TOBAGO.—1790—renewed 1826.

Montgomery and several out-stations, J. Titterington, &c. &c.	{ <i>Note.</i> The enumerations of this mission have by mistake been omitted in the official returns.

## X. SURINAM,—1735.

5 *Stations*.—Paramaribo, Charlottenberg (plantation), Worsteling-Jacobs, Bambey, Salem.

34 *Missionaries*.—Treu, Wünsche, Doehrmann, Sand, Henn, Jansa, Raethling, Hartmann, Bauch, Thaesler, Bleichen, Stanke, Rasmus Schmidt, Jacobs, &c. &c.

## XI. SOUTH AFRICA,—1736, renewed 1792.

7 *Settlements*.—Gnadenthal, Groenekloof, Hemel-en-Arde, Enon, Elim, Shiloh, Clarkson.

44 *Missionaries*, viz. Teutsch, Kölbing, Sondermann, de Fries, Brauer, Gysin, Heinrich, Lehmann, Franke, Christensen, Fritsch, Schopman, Stolz, Genth, Luttringshauser, Meyer, Lemmerz, Kschieschang, Bonatz, Nauhaus, Kuester, &c. &c.



TOTAL: Stations 58, Missionaries 262, (including 6 assistants,) being an increase of 2 stations and 7 missionaries, since the close of 1841.

VIII.—*The following donations to the Missions of the U. Brethren, in 1842, are herewith thankfully acknowledged, viz.*

*Through Rev. David Bigler, New York;* From a friend \$13; from C. V. S. R. \$200; from a friend \$9; from J. Lott for Greenland \$4; from a youth (J. Oakey) 50 cts. from Treasurer of the Female Mission Society of this church—\$140; from Rev. Mr. Forrest of Del. Co. \$5; *Collection in the U. Brethren's Church*, May 22d, 1842, \$100 58; from additional collections \$6; from J. Petrie \$1; from Mrs. Geo. Ireland \$3; from First Reformed Associate Society of Newberg per Mr. D. Tarrington \$50; from C. F. Butler, Norfolk, Connect. \$10; from Mrs. Sarah Battell do. \$10; from Mrs. Hannah Lippincott \$10; from Rev. Kiah Bayley, Hardwick, Vt. \$2.

From *Collection in the U. Brethren's Church*, November 27th, 1842, \$70 25; from a lady in Litchfield for Greenland \$1; from Mrs. Lott \$4; from Mrs. Lloyd \$5; from a friend to the mission \$5.

*Through Rev. G. T. Bahnson, Lancaster, Penna.;* Mission Collections \$47 60;—do \$67 02½.

*Through Rev. A. W. Senft, Lititz, Penna.;* Mission Collections in Warwick, \$16 52; from Mr. W. Meslinger \$5; from Lititz Female Mission Society \$50; from do. \$49; from do. \$50. Mission collections in October 1842, \$18 40; from do. in January 1843, \$21 90; from M. A. Schneider \$20; from Miss Maria Hendrick \$2.

*Through Rev. Samuel Reinke, Nazareth, Penna.;* Mission Collections in July 1842, \$14 16; do. January 1843, \$21 55. From Nazareth Female Mission Society for Westfield, Missouri, \$40.

*Through Rev. Levin Reichel, Emmaus, Penna.;* Mission Collections, \$4 46.

*Through Rev. Jno. G. Herman, Bethlehem, Penna.;* Mission Collections in January 1842, \$75 07; do. in July 1842, \$64 44; do. in January 1843, \$60 56; from Bethlehem Female Mission Soc. for general purposes \$100; do. for Westfield, Mo. \$16.

*Through Rev. Philip H. Goepf, Bethlehem, Penna.;* from the Society of the United Brethren for the propagation of the gospel, ~~\$4~~ \$5400; from Bethlehem Young Men's Miss. Soc. for general purposes, \$40; do. for missions in Greenland, \$40; do. towards liquidation of the debt, \$50.

*Through Rev. Jno. G. Kummer, Bethlehem, Penna.;* from the young ladies of Bethlehem Seminary, for general missionary purposes, \$18 09.

*Through Rev. Henry A. Shultz, Phila.* From Mr. Jno. Shertzer to the S. African Mission \$10; from Mrs. Davis \$5; from Mrs. Cooper, Salem, N. J. \$2; from a friend \$5; from collections and donations from members of the church at Phila. \$158 70.







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